Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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ANALYSES PROVE WOMEN DO VOTE

Former California Mayor Cites Official Election Statistics in Two Representative Cities

J. Stitt Wilson, former mayor of Berkeley, Cal., who is making a suffrage campaign in Iowa, when asked what per cent. of women availed themselves of the privilege of voting in suffrage States, replied: "It has been reported, as against suffrage, that women do not register and do not vote. I have the exact figures from two most representative communities—Berkeley, my own city, the seat of the State university, and Los Angeles, the great tourist center of the South.

"In Los Angeles, 88,544 women registered in 1915; in the county outside, 59,524; in the whole county, 148,101. The total registration of men of the county was 182,203. I have these figures direct from the registrar.

"In Berkeley, in one election, the figures were closely analyzed. It was found that in sixteen out of thirty-two precincts over fifty per cent. of the registered vote was cast by women. Over forty-six per cent. of the total registered were women and forty-three per cent. of the total vote were men."

SERVE ABLY IN EVERY CAPACITY

Norwegian Women Fulfil Voting and Home Duties, Too, Says Ambassador's Wife

Mrs. H. H. Bryn, the wife of the Norwegian ambassador in Washington, recently said: "I could not live in the present day and generation without becoming engrossed in the question of feminine activity here and in the home country. Suffrage has long been a national right of men and women, and women have served successfully in every capacity in Christiania. So far as I can judge from such a distance and from private letters and public comment, it would seem the women of Norway are fulfilling every civic obligation without conflict with domestic duties.

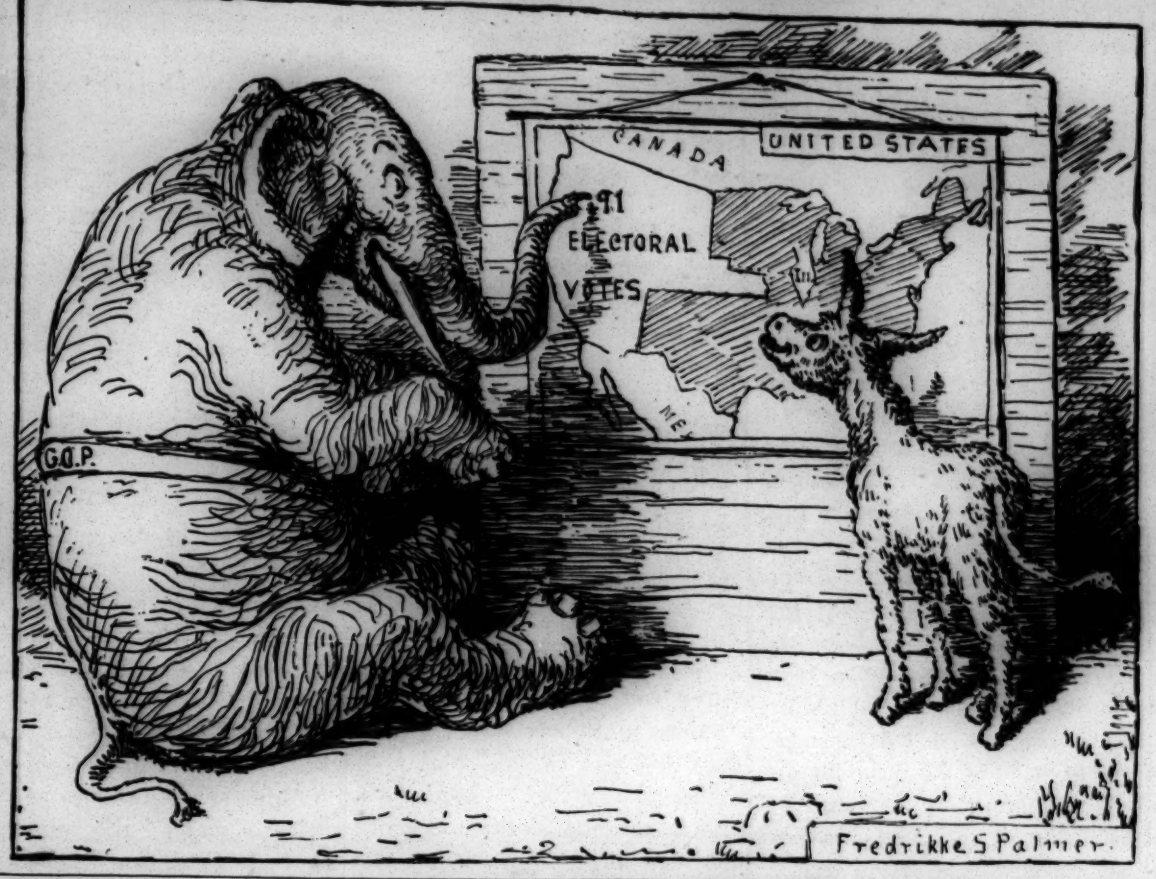
"I never could understand the hostile feeling of men toward women if they wish to vote. Our country offered suffrage to women and really made their political duties very attractive."

TRAVELING MEN FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Indiana Division, Representing 7,000 Men, Endorse Ballot for Women Unanimously

The recent convention of the Indiana Division of the Travelers' Protective Association at Kokomo passed a resolution favoring woman suffrage without a dissenting vote. Three hundred delegates were present, representing 7,000 traveling men of Indiana.

A Tempting Morsel



ENDORSEMENT IS LAUDED BY RIVAL

Chattanooga Democratic Paper Urges Its Party to Follow in Suffrage Stand

The Chattanooga Times, which is supporting the Democratic administration in Tennessee, has this to say of the recent suffrage plank adopted by the Republicans of the State:

"A notable feature of the platform is a declaration for woman suffrage. The Republican party in the State thus has the honor of taking the lead for a reform which most people now realize is the next in order. The only periods in Tennessee history since 1870 when the Republican party has been in power were when they have had wise leaders who caused the party to take advanced positions. They beat the Democratic party to prohibition, and thus won temporary success. They think, no doubt, they may make other gains through such expediency, but, of course, the people are not as yet as much interested in suffrage as they were in the temperance question. Nevertheless, the Republican declaration is a straw showing the way the wind is blowing, and the Democrats, if they are equally well led, will not let much time elapse before they also show themselves willing to do justice to the weaker sex."

NEIGHBOR STATES SEND MARCHERS

Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana to Have Large Groups in Chicago Demonstration

Several thousand women from middle western States outside of Illinois will march in the suffrage parade in Chicago June 7 at the time of the Republican convention, according to Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and recording secretary of the National Association, who returned to Chicago from a tour of the Middle West last week.

"There will be 500 women from Wisconsin, more than 100 from the Twin Cities and larger delegations from the nearer States," said Mrs. Morrisson. "The parade promises to develop into the greatest pageant yet held for the cause of votes for women."

URGES UNION MEN TO BACK JUSTICE

Native Iowan, Now San Francisco Labor Editor, Urges Workers to Vote Yes

From his experience in California, where women vote, James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, organ of the San Francisco Trades Council, in the issue of the Clarion of May 5, sends back to Iowa a hope that all union labor men will vote for woman suffrage June 5.

"The editor of this journal was born and raised and learned his trade as a printer in Iowa," he says. "He has had several years of experience in California with woman suffrage, and his advice to his fellow trade unionists of the Hawkeye State is to go, every mother's son of them, to the polls on June 5 and vote to enfranchise the women. Such a course will give a fundamental right to their mothers, wives and sisters, double labor's power for improvement and bring into governmental affairs a new and highly helpful influence. No union man can afford to miss this opportunity of bringing nearer the day of justice."

Only about one registered voter in ten cast his ballot at the presidential primaries in Vermont. Yet no one argues that because nine-tenths of the men were indifferent the more public-spirited one-tenth should have been forbidden to vote.

WESTERN STATES MAY TURN SCALE

Women Voters There Show no Traditional Allegiance to Two Big Parties

"The number of woman suffrage States not only is greater than it has been in any previous national election," says the New York Press of May 5, editorially, "but it is more important than the electoral vote itself indicates, for they are in nearly every case doubtful States, all in the West, and none of them having the traditional allegiance to the political parties which is shown in southern States toward the Democratic and in New England States and Pennsylvania toward the Republican party."

COLUMBIA GIRLS GAIN FRANCHISE

President Butler Gives Them Right to Vote for Members of Student Board

Columbia University departed from another tradition in favor of its women students when President Nicholas Murray Butler recently issued a decree which gives to all the girls in the university, not students in Barnard, Teachers' College or the graduate schools, the right to vote for members of the Student Board of Representatives, the governing body for undergraduate activities.

Permission was granted to women a short time ago to enter the medical and dental departments of the university.

TWO DELEGATES FAVOR PLANKS

Borah, Republican, and Thompson, Democrat, Endorse Suffrage—Wish Party to Act

Senators Borah, of Idaho, and Thompson, of Kansas, who have been selected as delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, respectively, have announced that they will support an endorsement of the principle of equal suffrage in their party platforms.

"I am in favor of an endorsement in the Republican platform of the principle of equal suffrage," said Senator Borah, "and speaking for myself, am willing to see the party pledged to the principle. I have no doubt that there will be a plank offered to that effect, and it will receive my active support, so far as I can give it."

Senator Thompson, of Kansas, will support any similar action that may be taken by the Democratic Convention. He said:

"The resolutions recently adopted by the Kansas Democrats in their State convention fairly define my position. In Kansas the Democrats frankly acknowledge that 'woman suffrage accords with the principles of Democracy,' and that 'a voice in the conduct of public affairs is a right of women in the same sense and to the same extent as of men.'"

In this connection Senator Thompson called attention to the fact that Kansas Democrats unanimously elected Mrs. William E. Harris, of Lawrence, wife of ex-United States Senator Harris, as one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention.

Biennial Will Find Great Growth of Suffrage Interest

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which opens in New York City Tuesday, to last until June 2, will find a much greater sentiment among clubwomen for equal suffrage than it did in Chicago two years ago, when the convention for the first time endorsed the movement. Since then fifteen State Federations, including those of Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, have come out for equal suffrage.

This makes a total of thirty-three State Federations that are on record. The others are those of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Echoes From The Big Conference

Pungent Remarks and Significant Occurrences at Mississippi Valley Gathering—President Nelson of Minnesota College Says Women Would Be Nurses to Heal Wounds of Society

The speeches and reports at the recent Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference were full of good things that ought not to be lost. The managers of the meeting very wisely had a stenographic report taken, and hope to publish it. Meanwhile our readers will be glad of some gems from the speeches. More will be given next week.

"If woman is able to heal the wounds of the soldier in trench and hospital, as physician and nurse, she is certainly able to help heal the wounds of our social organism," said President Frank Nelson of Minnesota College. "If she is able to teach citizenship in our colleges and universities, she is able to exercise that citizenship herself."

"Taking a canvass on woman suffrage is dropping a plummet into public opinion to see how deep is its faith in democracy and in women," said S. Isabella Sanders of Illinois. "The traveling men can tell more about it than the ministers."

"Wild shouts of exultation and applause in the last Virginia Legislature greeted the voting down of the bill to open collegiate education in that State to young women," said Miss Laura Clay. She pointed out the great disadvantages and the solid pecuniary loss that women suffer for lack of a vote, and said with emphasis: 'We will take away barriers to rights, and privileges will take care of themselves."

"I can make the best cake in the world, but I cannot make it without flour, eggs, butter and sugar," said Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. "No more can you get Congressional action for woman suffrage without suffrage States. In the early days, we had only one Territory, Wyoming, and it was represented in Congress by one delegate, who had no vote. My father wrote the first majority report in favor of suffrage ever made in Congress, but it did no good because we had not enough States. In those days the members were polite, of course—they took off their hats to us as they do when we get into an elevator, or when a corpse passes—but we got no further. The situation is very different now. Tell a member of Congress that the suffrage States already have 91 electoral votes, and that if Iowa carries they will have 104, and he breathes hard!"

"I have long believed that women should have a vote in the affairs of cities, States and nations," said Mayor Wallace Nye of Minneapolis, in welcoming the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference. "In many years I have had an unusual opportunity of seeing what women can do to improve a city. It is sometimes said that women are unpractical. It is not true. The most unpractical people in the world are those who scold and do nothing. Women have aided wonderfully in improving Minneapolis. They have been responsible for many health measures, for food inspection, and for policewomen or 'street mothers.' They have not only been able to see conditions which needed remedying, but have found the remedy. You represent a great cause, which now numbers its supporters by millions. Congress cannot delay action much longer."

Mrs. Effie McCullom Jones of Iowa proved herself an able chairman of finance. "While men have always told us we were angels," she said, "somehow our angelic qualities do not enable us to get around without paying railroad fare."

Mrs. W. I. Thomas said: "In England, when it was proposed to teach women to swim, there was great opposition, because their grandmothers had never learned. One woman asked her rector what a woman should do if she found herself in the water and in danger of drowning. He answered that she should scream for help, and be properly rescued by a man. The State must be a great nurturing mother, now that it has taken over so many of the functions formerly performed in the home; and this makes it the more important that women should have a vote."

"Suffrage is coming from every direction," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "It is coming eastward from our western States, southward from Canada, westward from England and Scandinavia, and up through the earth from Australia and New Zealand. There is no escape from it. No power on earth can prevent its coming; but how quickly it comes depends upon ourselves. Do not be 'slackers' in this critical time! We need you, every one; and when everyone does her part victory will be here. I call upon you, men and women who believe in equal suffrage, to mobilize with us in order to put it through quickly, and in order that our American women may be the political equals of these women in other lands."

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer Wing of St. Louis asked what a woman ought to do if her minister constantly went out of his way to attack woman suffrage. She herself had solved the problem by leaving his congregation and going to another church. Miss Laura Clay advised her to answer his attacks through the newspapers, and thus make his anti-suffrage remarks a means of propaganda for the cause.

"Our splendid friends have been the farmers," said Mrs. Nellie McClung, in telling of the Canadian victories. "They have not only requested suffrage for women, they have demanded it. For a long time Premier Roblin was deaf to our plea. I used to draw water for the cattle on Saturday mornings when I was a little girl, and there was one old white ox named Mike that never seemed to get enough. He kept all the others away from the trough. Once I made up my mind to give him all he could drink. Perhaps I secretly hoped that he would burst. I will not tell you how much he drank. When his skin could not hold another drop, and I hoped he would go away and make room for the others, he just put both his fore feet in the trough and looked around as if he were asking the rest what they meant to do about it. That snowy morning when our deputation went to Premier Roblin and he refused us flatly and obstinately, just one man blocking the whole thing, I had a funny little twist in my brain, the twist that comes when we remember that the same thing has happened before, and I said: 'Mike, my old friend Mike! Your bones have been buried for 25 years, but your soul goes marching on!' But Roblin's party went out of power, and afterwards it was a delightful change to find both parties offering women the franchise and saying, 'Take it from us!'"

"Women have voted in between fifteen and twenty thousand local elections in Illinois since the suffrage bill was passed," said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. "After any one of these elections any man might have taken action to contest the constitutionality of the law; but only about a dozen have done so. Thus far there have been six court decisions on its constitutionality, and it still stands."

Mrs. Weible of North Dakota, one of the daughters of the late beloved President of that State, Mrs. Clara Darrow, quoted as a suffrage motto:

"Little drops of sacrifice,
Little grains of work,
Make up this mighty victory;
Then let nobody shirk!"

"There never was so much attention paid to the cleanliness of streets and alleys before, as there has been since women got a vote," said Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown of Illinois. "The municipal housekeeper naturally turns her attention to clean food, clean milk, clean water, clean bakeries and clean community morals. More than 1,000 saloons were closed by the women's votes at the first elections."

"Chivalry is a very poor substitute for justice if you cannot have both," said Mrs. Nellie McClung. "Chivalry is like credit. When your business is prosperous and you do not need credit you can have any amount; but when your business is in difficulties and you must have credit or fail, you cannot get it. When a woman is young and good looking she can have all the chivalry she wants; but the poor old woman, the sick woman, the woman who is fighting life's battles alone, needs something more definite than chivalry."

"There is no Legislature from which you cannot get what you want if you go after it with efficiency and determination," said Mrs. Catt. "Our women mean to get suffrage, but too many of them mean to do everything else first, including bridge whist. It is my honest conviction that we can 'pull it off' in the next five years, if we go about it in the right way."

State's "Grand Old Woman" Tells Why She Wants Vote

Maria L. Sanford Says Any Fear for Women's Modesty Was Dismissed When She Saw How Effectively They Used Ballot in West

One of the most telling speeches at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference was made by Maria L. Sanford, who is affectionately spoken of as "Minnesota's Grand Old Woman." When she rose to speak—a little white-haired lady, with a face of singular intelligence and sweetness — the great audience came to its feet en masse, waving handkerchiefs amid a thunder of applause.

Miss Sanford was a professor at the State University of Minnesota for a generation, and was much beloved by the students, who found in her a constant source of spiritual inspiration. Now she is Professor Emeritus. She spoke before the General Federation of Women's Clubs when the Biennial was held in California, and her speech made so deep an impression that she has been in demand ever since to lecture all over the country. As the presiding officer said in introducing her, "She now belongs to California, to Boston and New Orleans, and all the country between." Professor Sanford said:

"The Bible says, 'Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.' This may be interpreted, 'Thou shalt not hinder and cripple those who are doing effective and valuable work.' Women are doing effective and valuable work, not only in the home, but also outside of it, for their city, State and nation. The men who are working side by side with women in these lines would feel themselves crippled and hampered without a vote. There are few women who have had experience in public work who do not feel the same way. We have, then, not only the Mosaic law, but logic and common sense on the side of woman suffrage.

"But are there not some evil results to be feared—evil results to the women themselves? This fear kept me out of the suffrage movement for years. I am jealous for our womanhood. I would sacrifice no jot of its modesty or refinement. But I have lately had a chance to know and to work with women in California, Idaho, Utah, Illinois and other suffrage States—in States where women have had the ballot for a short time, and States where they had it for a long time—and I have nowhere found any justification for such fears. These women are not inclined to take up the tricks of scaly politicians. They are not eager for notoriety or for office. When responsibility comes to them, they take it with modesty and dignity, as our own women do. The feminine cranks who are caricatured in the comic papers do not even remotely represent the women of the suffrage States. They are workers for temperance, for justice to all, for chastity, for everything that makes for better homes and better children, just as our women are, but with this difference—they are working effectively and directly, while we are crippled and hampered because politicians think that women do not count. To all those who have the vision of a better republic, of better conditions in the way of temperance, of moral reform, of justice for high and low, of children safeguarded, my advice today is, join the suffrage movement, for votes for women will help every one of these good causes."

ASKS LOYALTY OF SCANDINAVIANS

Mrs. Emmy Evald Says They Should Support Principle Adopted by Home Lands

The fine record of the Scandinavian countries was emphasized at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference by Mrs. Emmy Evald, president of the Swedish women's missionary societies, whose father organized the first Lutheran churches in Minnesota in 1854. She said:

"America was the first country to give men universal suffrage, but in Sweden, away back in 1732, women were given municipal suffrage, school suffrage and a vote in the affairs of the State church. In 1862 Parliament formally ratified these privileges, but it was stated in the act that they already existed. Women are people in Sweden but not in America. Norway, Denmark and Iceland also have given votes to women. We hope that all Americans of Swedish descent will be loyal to these Scandinavian principles. They are not real Norwegians or real Swedes if they do not believe in woman suffrage.

"A housecleaning is needed in politics, and it is the hand that has held the broom for generations that best knows how to do it.

"There is something wrong in your upper story if you join hands with the liquor interests and the white slave dealers against woman suffrage. In Illinois the women closed about 1,000 saloons at the first election after they got the ballot, and last month they added 200 more. Every woman's name that is registered in Illinois counts for something, even if she has no bank account.

"Women are the heaviest taxpayers. It is they who do the family marketing, and the beef trust, the oil trust, the coal trust and the ice trust tax them all the time. I firmly believe that when women vote we shall have better laws and better protection for marriage, motherhood and the home."

An organization of business men in Columbus, O., had paid the expenses of Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman's trip to Minneapolis in order that she might try to get the next Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to meet in Columbus. Mrs. Bachman soon had most of the women, from Mrs. Catt down, wearing a little purple pin with the words "Columbus next"; and Columbus secured the 1917 convention.

IS THERE A DEMAND?

A great "preparedness" parade was held in New York City last week. According to the New York Times, a strong advocate of "preparedness," there were, by actual count, 135,683 marchers, of whom 3,287 were women. More than 50,000 women marched in the New York suffrage parade last fall.

Great efforts had been made and vast sums of money spent to bring out a large representation in the "preparedness" parade, and the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has gone on record as in favor of "preparedness." Yet only 3,287 women turned out, and among these it would appear from the names published that suffragists and antis were pretty well mixed.

The advocates of "preparedness" will not admit for a moment that the fewness of the women marchers shows there is no considerable demand for "preparedness" among women. But, although nearly twenty times as many women took the trouble to march for suffrage, some people still deny that there is any adequate demand among women for the ballot. As a matter of fact, more petitions for woman suffrage are said to have been sent to Congress during the past fifty years than upon any other subject whatever.

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VOTE BY MAIL ON SCHOOL NURSE

Kansas School Superintendent Polls Husbands and Wives on Health Question

A new form of the referendum vote was instituted in Manhattan, Kansas, by Superintendent of Schools E. B. Gift in sending a circular letter to all the families in the city having children in school asking whether or not the employment of a school nurse was desired.

The School Board had been asked by several civic bodies to place a nurse on the regular school staff for the coming year.

They have learned in Kansas that it pays to consult the entire family, the wife as well as the husband, in matters of this kind.

MUST COUNT ON WOMAN'S ENERGY

English Educator Says Decisions of National Issues Will Be As Much in Women's Hands

"The decision of national issues will be (after the war) in the hands of women as well as men," says Principal Gilbert Slater of Ruskin College, Oxford, in his book, "War and Peace in Europe." "For, while the advance of woman towards political power has in the past been slow in the extreme, it has been irresistible and steadily accelerating. The war itself has made all Europe realize that in the supreme struggle between nations, survival depends upon the energies of women being utilized as well as those of men. Henceforward, women will count; and they will count more and more."

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Poisoned Chickens Show Need of Votes for Women

Investigation Brings Out Fraud of $7,000,000 a Year, Danger to Public Health, Open Defiance of Law, Need of Women in Housekeeping of State and Nation

Fearful and wonderful as is the age in which we live, no age was ever more full of promise for equal suffrage, is the conclusion forced on the reader of the investigation going on in New York State under John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets. Some of the facts brought out are as follows:

Chickens received in New York City for food are starved. Then the hungry chickens are fed bran mixed with liberal portions of gravel, cement, grit and oyster shells. The gravel settles at the bottom of the chickens' crops and holds the food, preventing its digestion. In the food is mixed pepper, which makes the chickens thirsty. After they are filled with food, gravel and water they are drenched with a hose so that the wet feathers add further to the weight. This system of feeding has resulted in the payment by New Yorkers of about $7,000,000 in the last year for 30,000,000 pounds of grit, gravel and decayed food stuffed into the craws of chickens and of less than no use for food.

This system indicates not only fraud perpetrated upon the consumer but danger to the lives of the consumers. The Federal authorities have found by examining samples of overcropped chickens bought in the New York market that if they had not been killed they would have died in a day or so after the false feeding. "The hindrance of digestion means nothing else than that the meat is poisoned, because the bodies of the chickens do not throw off impurities," says Commissioner Dillon. "In the crops of chickens we have bought this food held there by gravel had become partially decomposed."

Harry Baff, of the firm of B. Baff & Sons, who have been accused by witnesses of overcropping chickens, admitted after the hearing that he had overfed poultry.

"I can show you hundreds of bills for sand and gravel," he said. "I overfeed chickens. What if I do? The city passes them, and that lets me out. I am in the business to make all I can."

Joseph and Jacob Cohen, who have a practical monopoly on the business of unloading live poultry when it reaches the city's terminals, were the chief witnesses at one session of the hearing. Joseph Cohen testified that he was always forced to delay unloading until the men in charge of the cars had finished feeding the chickens. "I haven't unloaded a car of poultry in five years that has not been fed to the limit," he testified.

There is a city ordinance which says that dealers who do not obey the laws relative to overcropping shall have their fowls confiscated and that the chickens shall be sent to CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. No witness could recall that this had been done. Section 34 of Article 3, Chapter 26 of the Code of Ordinances provides that no chickens shall be offered for sale unless their crops are free from food, and all fowls not complying with this provision shall be seized and condemned.

Witnesses said that despite the general overcropping of chickens, not one car was ever confiscated and that the net result of the inspection was delay in the slaughter of chickens, the result of which was the impairment of the quality. Men who unload the chickens testified that they often took the fowls off cars in defiance of the inspectors.

The inspectors are paid by the receivers of the poultry and are under the supervision of Samuel Golston, Deputy Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said that it would take 1,000 men to prevent abuses in the live poultry business in New York, and that he had but one man to do the work.

The cheerful side of this picture is that in the first place the time has come, in spite of big business, when such atrocities can be laid bare and published, and second, nothing will speed the day for woman suffrage so rapidly as publicity on such cancers in the stomach of society and its power to drive home the need society has for the enfranchisement of women.

CHURCH CONCLAVE EXCLUDES WOMAN

Massachusetts Episcopalians Refuse Recognition, But Appoint Committee to Consider

A woman's right to sit as a parish delegate came up as a question before the One Hundred and Fourteenth Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Boston last week. Mrs. Alice B. Arthur appeared as an accredited delegate from St. Stephen's parish in Cohasset and was refused official recognition because there is no provision in the canons for recognizing women in such a capacity. Immediately Rev. Howard K. Bartow, her rector, made it known to the convention that he would present a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to consider the eligibility of women as delegates. When he put the motion later it was passed with a few dissenting voices.

The committee, consisting of five clergymen and six laymen, is to report to next year's convention: first, whether it is advisable to recognize women as parish delegates in the convention; second, to report a draft of a canon covering the whole field of suffrage in diocesan affairs.

In the discussion the Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen said: "Women were admitted to parish meetings and to all privileges of church councils in England centuries ago."

In commenting on the question, the Boston Record says, editorially: "Wonder what would happen to the church if women also were barred from all church committees—and from the contribution box—and from the Sunday School—and from the congregation!"

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Union's Cross Country Trip Closes With Final Appeal to Congress in Rotunda

Envoys of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage brought their 10,000 mile tour of the country to a climax on Tuesday with a final plea to about 50 representatives and Senators gathered in the rotunda of the Capitol for passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment at this session of Congress.

Little girls strewing the path of the envoys with flowers, ropes of yellow ribbon marking off the Congressmen, an abundance of flags, banners and sashes made the scene striking. The speakers were Mrs. John Rogers of New York, Mrs. Elizabeth Geberdine and Mrs. Wallace Williams of Washington State, Mrs. Frances Haire of Montana, Miss Alice Reynolds of Utah, Mrs. F. B. Hilles of Delaware and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada. An iced cake weighing 150 pounds was brought back from the West by the envoys as a present for President Wilson.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916

HOW SUFFRAGE COMES

Iowa is discussing equal suffrage, and is soon to vote upon it.

This movement has been steadily making its way for almost a century. In eighty years it has won more than ninety victories. In the early days the victories were few and far between; in recent years they have come thick and fast.

Eighty years ago, women could not vote anywhere, except to a very limited extent in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man; and in Montana tax-paying women were given a vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Iowa and Kansas, women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Denmark, Iceland and Bosnia; presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois; school suffrage in New Mexico, and municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India), and Belize (Honduras). The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture; and several cities gave women a vote on local questions.

On the other hand, the opponents of equal rights cannot point to a single instance during these eighty years where the right of women to vote has been abolished. The suffrage movement is world-wide; and the trend of events is all one way.

IOWA'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT

In going to Minneapolis, the thing to which the editor of The Woman's Journal looked forward with the most eagerness was meeting the women from the campaign States. She wanted to get first-hand news of the prospects there, and especially in Iowa—since, as Mrs. Ueland said at the opening of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, Iowa is now a sort of Verdun. It is a strategic point, upon which the forces on both sides are now concentrating their efforts.

The women from Iowa report that the general spirit of the people toward the suffrage amendment is excellent. Most of the prominent men and most of the newspapers are favorable. There is a peculiar political condition in that State, however, which may work to the disadvantage of the suffrage amendment.

The question is to be voted upon at the primary election. The Democrats have only one candidate for President—Woodrow Wilson—and in Iowa they have likewise only one candidate for Governor. Among the Republicans, there are several candidates for President. In Iowa there are four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. In other words, among the Republicans there is a contest, while among the Democrats there is none; therefore, at the Republican primaries the vote will probably be heavy and at the Democratic primaries light. The Germans this year are voting with the Republicans, because they disapprove of President Wilson; they will turn out to vote at the Republican primaries, and it is expected that most of them will vote against the suffrage amendment, since the German vote usually goes that way.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa is a suffragist and an advocate of the "dry" policy. Of the four Republican candidates for Governor, three are suffragists and "drys," but the fourth, who is also the most prominent, is an anti and a "wet." The situation, therefore, is pretty complicated.

There are also rumors about "dough day"—the day when money is handed out in connection with the election—and there seems to be no doubt that such votes as are purchasable will be bought up by the interests which are always willing to spend large sums to defeat equal suffrage.

The farmers' organizations of Iowa are strong for suffrage, but the first week in June is a very busy time with the farmers. It may not be possible for them to bring out their full vote; while there is nothing to prevent the elements opposed to equal suffrage in the cities from bringing out theirs. Hence the Iowa suffragists have their work cut out for them during the next two weeks.

Despite these handicaps, the prospects are good—much better than they were in any of the four Eastern States that voted last year; and the suffragists of Iowa not only hope but expect to win. All over the United States the friends of justice are watching the contest with the deepest interest. Their message to Iowa is:

"Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee!
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

A. S. B.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NOTES

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference at Minneapolis was one of the best and most inspiring conventions that the editor of The Woman's Journal ever had the good fortune to attend. It was not only enjoyable, but highly profitable as well. It was like a magnified and glorified "Work Conference." The women buckled right down to business, and their business was to discuss the best and speediest way to win equal suffrage. Practical suggestions on many different aspects of the work were brought forward and threshed out; advice was given by experts in their various lines, and was eagerly noted down by the rank and file.

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson and her committee had prepared an admirable program. Mrs. Ueland and the Minnesota women had the local arrangements carefully and hospitably made. A general spirit of good humor prevailed, and a feeling of friendliness and sisterhood. There were some differences of opinion, as in the little tilt between Miss Laura Clay and the convention over 'States' rights, and the discussion between Mrs. Catt and Miss Anne Martin about the policy of the Congressional Union; but there were no small personalities, such as sometimes develop even in a convention of reformers. All was on a high and impersonal plane.

Chief among leaders, expert of experts, towering head and shoulders above everyone else in ability, experience and zeal, Mrs. Catt was the soul of the convention, its inspiration and its driving force. She talked to us like a Dutch uncle, or like a mother in the days of the matriarchate. She charged the suffrage organizations over the country with inefficiency, and convicted us of sin. She made those who had supposed themselves the most ardent feel that their zeal hitherto had been a pale and ineffectual flame, and she aroused it to a deeper, intenser glow. She drew a graphic picture of the powerful "underground" forces arrayed against equal suffrage, and showed how the strength of our cause can nevertheless be made irresistible if it is only organized and mobilized. "We must raise our standards," she said. "My prescription is an organizer in every Congressional district within the next year."

One of the most satisfactory features of the Conference was the strong testimony given to the good effects of woman suffrage in Illinois, by a large group of intelligent Illinois women, some of them highly distinguished for their public service. They included Miss Harriet Vittum, Miss Marion Drake, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Mrs. James W. Morrison, Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown, Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Miss S. Isabella Sanders, Dr. Anna E. Blount, and, last but not least, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson. Mrs. William B. Owen and Mrs. Edward W. Bemis were unable to be present, but sent their papers. Miss Vittum told of case after case where the women's vote in Chicago had turned the scale in favor of the better candidate, citing each man's name and record, and the record of his opponent. She said that there has been a complete change of front on the part of those men in Chicago who were formerly opposed to equal suffrage, and that almost the only opponents now left are the liquor and vice interests. Her subject was, "Have Women Been a Force for Good Government in Illinois?" Miss Marion Drake told how she got a larger vote than any man who ever ran against "Bathhouse John"; and she punctured the story, long circulated without foundation, that she had said her platform was "a glass of beer and a full dinner pail."

Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown said that throughout the State, since women got the ballot, in almost every town educational conditions had been improved, either by better buildings, or the introduction of kindergartens, or a fuller teaching of domestic science, etc. When the money was being raised for Iowa, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson said, "If you knew what it means to be a voter, you would all give!"

The Iowa delegation, headed by Miss Flora Dunlap, were the center of special interest from all; and next to them, as objects of affectionate solicitude, came Mrs. Pyle and the women from South Dakota. West Virginia was not represented at the Conference, but it was in everybody's thoughts.

The witty Canadian, Mrs. Nellie McClung, proved a great star. When she sat down after her first speech, and the audience was rocking with laughter and applause, one of the women, said, sotto voce: "It is easy to see how she got suffrage!" "She is the mother of five," remarked one of her hearers; and another whispered, "I wish she was the mother of ten, if they were all like her!" Mrs. Catt promptly secured Mrs. McClung's promise to make a lecture tour for suffrage in the United States, and to speak at our next National Convention. The bookstores of Minneapolis were scoured for copies of her book, "In Times Like These." Fourteen copies were found and brought to the convention, and all were sold immediately.

A brilliant banquet at the Hotel Radisson proved particularly delightful. About 500 sat down to the table. President George E. Vincent of the Minnesota State University, who made his maiden speech for suffrage on this occasion, said that in his many years' experience he had never heard so many good and apposite stories. Mrs. Josephine Sarles Simpson presided charmingly, and almost every speaker shone.

Miss Clay, as the only delegate present from south of the Ohio River, felt bound to bear her testimony against the Susan B. Anthony amendment, on the ground of State's rights. She said she knew she stood alone at this convention in her opinion. However, two other women got up and said they agreed with her. The resolution passed was worded on the principle of the toasts at mixed dinner parties in Scotland in the days of the Jacobites, when the host would good naturedly propose "The King," and leave it to each guest to interpret it as meaning King George or King James, according to his own views. The resolution urged that the National Association pursue its established policy of working for suffrage "through appropriate national and State legislation." This was perfectly satisfactory to Miss Clay, who not only believes in State suffrage but is enthusiastic for her "United States elections bill."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton's merry and sweet-spirited personality lighted up the whole convention. This meeting was particularly enjoyable to the present writer because of the many old friends present, and also of the many expressions of appreciation of The Woman's Journal. An Iowa woman said that the Sioux City suffragists filled the window of their Headquarters with the Journal's cartoons of a whole year, and the men stood five deep in the street looking at them. The president of Nebraska said their women had had them enlarged and printed in colors; and Mrs. Catt reiterated her declaration that no suffragist could possibly get along without The Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown, president of Illinois, assured the women who are planning to come to Chicago that full arrangements will be made for their comfort, Mrs. Alice Moyer Wing gave like assurances for St. Louis. Mrs. Catt rubbed in the great importance of having large delegations present in both cities. She said: "Let us throw out the rubbish of our own conservatism and doubt and fear and hesitation, and take as our slogan: 'The appointed hour is now!' When you do that, the victory is here."

A. S. B.

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BAY STATE NEWS

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was held Thursday and Friday and the New England Suffrage Conference Friday night in Boston, the former taking place at the New England Women's Club rooms, 585 Boylston street, and the latter at the Twentieth Century Club. Reports will be given next week.

The Massachusetts Political Equality Union, at its annual meeting in Boston, elected Miss Mabel Gillespie president of the executive committee; Mrs. Helen S. Parker, vice-president; Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, secretary; Miss Fanny C. Osgood, treasurer; Miss Anne Withington, Dr. Delia M. O'Connell, Miss Frances Van Baalen, Mrs. Mabel K. Walton, Mrs. Mary H. Dewey, Mrs. Minnie T. Wright, Mrs. Ida S. Ripley, members of executive board; Mrs. Leonora S. Little Lovell, chairman of membership committee, and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of organization.

Announcement was made by Mrs. FitzGerald of the establishment of a board of 80 men directors, two from each senatorial district, who would advise the Union in its campaign, get information, and give financial backing.

A supper was followed by a pleasant social hour. Mrs. FitzGerald acted as toastmistress and there were speeches by Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Mary Thompson of the Ludlow textile workers, Miss Julia O'Connor, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, and Mr. Frank, who had charge of the "Wage Working Women's Wedge" during the campaign. Some of the speeches were very bright.

All the Senators had been asked what this year's Legislature had done for working women. Most of them did not know, and those of them who investigated had to admit that it had done almost nothing.

"Southwood," the beautiful estate of Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger on Warren street, Chestnut Hill, is to be the site for the production of Percy MacKaye's "Sanctuary" instead of the James Russell Lowell estate as previously announced. The latter was placed under quarantine last week on account of scarlet fever. After both performances Friday evening, June 2 and Saturday afternoon, June 3, there will be social dancing on the lawn and refreshments will be served by the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Charles G. Cunningham, chairman.

Vermont.—The May suffrage demonstration of the Equal Franchise League of Burlington was held on the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont. The principal speaker was Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks of New York. Resolutions were sent from the league to the various State party committees and delegates to the national conventions, petitioning them to use their best efforts to have a suffrage plank inserted in the platforms. The league numbers nearly 400 members, about 90 having been added this year.

Connecticut.—Almost all the officers of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association were at New Haven last Friday to attend a luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, chairman of New Haven County and president of the New Haven Equal Franchise League, on her return from some months in the South. In preparation for her return the New Haven League inaugurated a campaign for an increase in its membership and secured 128 new names. These were presented to Mrs. Stoddard at the luncheon, at which also $1,000 was raised for the league.

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ON THE JOB

By Ellis Meredith

The Man had a magazine in his hand, and what novelists call a look of malicious satisfaction on his face as he laid it down before the Woman and pointed to the leading title. She read it aloud: "Beeters. What Field Labor Means to 5,000 Children in Colorado," and looking up said indifferently, "Well, what of it?"

"What of it?" he repeated, taken aback in spite of himself. "What of it? Haven't women been voting there for nearly a quarter of a century? Is the Child Labor bill in Congress fathered in the House by a Colorado Congressman, or did I dream it? This is where you get, with all your voting! Bunk, just bunk!"

"Did you read the whole article?" asked the Woman, "or were you content with the headlines, which are a trifle misleading? The writers are careful to say, 'The great majority of the workers are immigrants,' and they call attention to the exceptionally good school law, requiring children to pass the eighth grade if it takes up to their sixteenth year. They don't mention the child labor law, though it is considered one of the best in the country. There is an eight-hour day for all women, and for children under eighteen; but if you know much about farm life you don't need to be told that all laws fail when they reach Mr. and Mrs. Farmer. The hired man has a ten-hour day, but Mr. Farmer gets up with or before the lark, and Mrs. Farmer turns out about the same time. The lot of the children depends entirely on the parents."

"And in spite of your good laws there are 5,000 children doing hard labor during a number of the school months of every year. I'm not saying it's worse than other places," said the Man, "I'm just reminding you that those women voters haven't done so much."

The slight frown departed from the Woman's face, and she laughed as she said, "If women voters were able to do all men expect of them, 'Angels could do no more.' Don't you see that this isn't a woman question, or a Colorado problem at all? We let a lot of men into this country, their womenkind with them, or waiting to follow as soon as good American dollars can bring them—we let them in without ever asking whether they have the least spark of altruism in their souls. No one can be a good American who doesn't feel, however vaguely, that he owes this country something beside his taxes, something he can never pay. The nearest thing to payment is bringing up a law-abiding, loyal family, and if they are that they will be fairly intelligent, for the first law they come across says, 'Thou shalt send thy son and thy daughter to school.' The foreigner gets rid of his wooden shoes in a few months, but he frequently carries a wooden-shod mind for a generation or two. You probably don't realize it, but woman's suffrage has been defeated many a time by the votes of naturalized citizens with no true idea of the nature of our government. Ellis Island passes most of the problems of the Old World up to the new one."

"I'm with you there," said the Man, "but I haven't much faith in the literacy test as a means of grace; have you?"

"None at all," answered the Woman, "but it might give us a class of citizens who recognize the value of education. Once in Denver a foreigner insisted on keeping his little boy with him on his peddler's cart, and when ordered to send him to school he sent him into an adjoining county and put him to work in a coal mine. It was a long time ago, and they had just got their 'contributory delinquency' law, so they brought the man into court on that charge, holding that he was making his son an habitual truant. The court announced that the boy was going to school, and if the father interfered he was going to jail. He said it was a 'funny country, where a man didn't own his own childrens,' but, as he doubtless thought the jail would be even less amusing, he gave in."

"I wouldn't let a man like that land here at all," grumbled the Man.

"But he's here," said the Woman, "millions of him. Do you know what I'd do with men like him, and these 'beeters'? There ought to be a compulsory school law for them, too. They ought to be educated in citizenship, even if they were born here. They'd make a fuss—even those who have come here to avoid military service; but it should be done. So long as ignorance of the law is no defence, they ought to be told about some of our laws, and the reasons for them should be explained. This last year has proved the danger of having a large, unassimilated foreign population."

"I expect that article will make heaps of grief for the suffragists," said the Man. "I wonder if they'll do anything about it."

"Who, the Colorado women?" answered the Woman. "Oh, they got action inside of twenty-four hours. The Chairman of the State Federation of Women's Clubs' legislative committee, and of the Women's Club legislative committee, and the president of the Woman's Club and of the Mothers' Congress and some of the school people had a conference, and they are going to agree on some course—probably the law suggested in the article. There is one thing the Colorado woman learned a long time ago—"

"And that is?" asked the Man.

"That being a citizen means being eternally on the job."

New Hampshire.—The Manchester Equal Suffrage Association last week removed from its rooms in the Eagle Theatre building to larger and more centrally located quarters at 887 Elm street. The new location has a decided advantage in that it consists of a store on the ground floor, with a show window of considerable size in which it will be possible to display suffrage literature and exhibits.

Women showed their interest in their incomplete form of suffrage at Cherokee, Iowa, last week by voting in larger numbers than the men in a special election. The issue was on $20,000 additional bonds to complete the plans for the new high school building. Every woman's vote was cast for the bonds and only seven men voted against them.

ALIEN MEN MAY EXCLUDE WOMEN

In Seven States Laws Make Striking Discrimination in Dealing With Foreign Born

By merely declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, male aliens over 21 in eight States may vote at any election, including that for president. In one of these, Kansas, alien women may also vote. This is the only State in the Union where a woman, not a citizen, may be enfranchised, although eight States "give the highest and proudest power of citizenship to men who take out no naturalization papers at all." "For," says the New York Evening Post of April 29, analyzing the qualifications of voters in all the States of the Union, "a State by conferring the right to vote on an alien, makes him one of the sovereign people and a member of its civil body entitled to all its privileges." In South Dakota next November any alien who has lived six months in the State and has merely announced his future expectation of becoming a citizen of the country, may vote against enfranchising the women of the State, although the latter may have been pioneers building the fortunes of the commonwealth. This has happened before in South Dakota and also in Nebraska, where women have been refused the franchise. In addition to these eight States, Michigan, which also refused suffrage to its women, permits aliens, whose first papers only have been taken out (if prior to 1892), to vote against sharing the vote with their sisters, even if these men have been too indifferent to their privileges to complete their citizenship and take their oath of allegiance to the United States.

EDUCATION DID IT, WHY NOT BALLOT?

English Authority Says Women Are Responsible for Improved Status of Literature

The higher education of women has been a very large factor in the advances which have been made in the study of the English language and English literature during the last 25 years. This is the belief of James A. H. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. In his "Evolution of English Lexicography," he says: "I suppose it is a truism, that the higher position now taken by English studies is intimately interwoven with the advances which have been made during the last quarter of a century in the higher education of women, and that but for the movement to let women share in the advantages of a university education, it is doubtful whether the nineteenth century would have witnessed the establishment of a School of English Language and Literature at Oxford."

The same arguments were made against education for women that are now being made against woman suffrage. Is it not reasonable to conclude that similar results will follow?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

NOTES AND NEWS

Denver's new city directory, to be issued about June 1, will show from two to three per cent. increase in population over 1915. The canvassers have found prosperity on every hand and very few vacant houses.

The decision went against Dr. Anna Howard Shaw this week in her suit for $25,000 damages against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, and the Pullman Company.

Mr. F. Sheehy Skeffington, who was shot without trial in Dublin by the authorities and whose death outraged all Ireland, was editor of the Irish suffrage paper, The Irish Citizen, one of the most sincerely edited and courageous papers that comes to The Woman's Journal office. Mr. Skeffington took part in the New York suffrage campaign last fall.

The right of Chicago teachers to form a union has been upheld by the Appellate Court of Illinois.

Kansas gave the largest vote for equal suffrage of all the enfranchised States. The women of Kansas had had municipal suffrage for 25 years before they got the full ballot. Apparently the men of Kansas liked the sample and wanted more of the goods.

The Woman's Party convention of the Congressional Union will convene in Chicago June 5 to 7, in the Blackstone Theatre. Sunday afternoon preceding the conference, at Lincoln Park at 4 the party will be dedicated at an open air demonstration in front of the St. Gauden's statue of the Great Liberator. A massed chorus in surplices of purple, white and gold will be grouped on the granite dais at the base of the statue.

Margaret Foley's Diary

After our meeting at the Tennessee State Normal School I'm sure all the girls will do splendid work for suffrage this summer. Tennessee is surely coming to the front. We took the 7.45 P. M. train to Chattanooga, arriving 5 A. M. We dressed at noon and went to the station with a large delegation in decorated autos to meet Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. She is looking very well. We then returned to the hotel, where luncheon was served to a large party of suffragists. Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Pankhurst and Secretary, Miss M. Erwin, Miss Goodnow and myself were driven around Chattanooga and up on top of Mt. Lookout, then across the border into Georgia to Fort Oglethorpe, where the Battle of Chickamauga was fought, and back over Missionary Ridge. After dinner we went to the auditorium. It was a wonderful meeting, with about 4,000 people present. They gave Mrs. Pankhurst and myself almost a whole page in morning papers.

May 4.—We had a good meeting last night at Charleston and took the noon train for Morristown, Miss H. J. Price's home town. She declared one could not get a crowd at night, but Morristown never saw a larger crowd than we managed to scare up. This was the first open air meeting in Morristown, and, as usual, was an eye-opener to the townspeople and a great success. I forgot to mention that I had to compete with a quack medicine man who had a side show.

May 5. Off on the 12.25 noon train for Knoxville, arriving about 2 P. M. We made straight for the mayor's office and then to the chief of police. After getting the permit for a street meeting, again the first ever held in this city, we drove about town, had dinner and started for the place of meeting. I noticed that just outside a furniture store a large crowd had gathered and I immediately walked up to a policeman and asked if I might park my auto just in front of the crowd. He didn't know quite just what to do. Never having seen a street meeting and never having had to refuse a lady anything, he told me I might if it didn't interfere with the wedding in the furniture store, an advertising proposition, I understand. The couple getting married in the large window were to receive furniture free for the public wedding. Well, I simply gave the audience something worth while hearing instead of something most people thought worth while seeing, judging from the crowd in the streets.

The police even forgot that they were supposed to keep the traffic clear; instead, they gave their entire attention to every word I was saying. Knoxville never had anything like the performance.

May 8.—I won't attempt to tell you about the Mississippi Valley Conference. Miss Blackwell was there.

May 10.—Spoke at Federation of Women's Clubs of the Sixth District at Deerwood, Minnesota. It was a wonderful audience, many men standing. I talked for 1 hour and 10 minutes, and they were with me every second. I'm sure there will be no trouble in getting this town later on.

May 11.—Spoke at Federation of Women's Clubs meeting of Seventh District at Montevideo. A splendid meeting. All women, but they were very anxious to have me remain over for the evening meeting, so that the men might have an opportunity to hear me. When you arouse women to that point, you have really done something.

May 12.—We had two splendid street meetings in the afternoon and evening in front of the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis. They were the first street meetings ever held in this city. The women actually told me that no one was on the streets at night and they were amazed to find at least 500 people, mostly men. The traffic was blocked for one hour.

May 13.—A luncheon given in my honor by the Grade Teachers' Association, with about 200 present.

I'm enclosing 87 subscriptions to The Woman's Journal. Good luck to all.

Cordially,

Margaret Foley.

"NO SIDE-STEPPING SAY YES OR NO"

Justice Clark Says Evasive Answerers Will Have to Settle When Women Vote

Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina is watching with keenest interest the results of the queries which the suffragists are addressing to candidates for office to ascertain their views on equal suffrage. He says:

"Those who are progressive enough to believe that women are human beings and taxpayers, of equal intelligence with men and with equal rights in the government, will answer frankly that they are in favor of 'Equal Rights to All.' Those who are 'sot in their ways', and are unafraid to say so, will answer that they are opposed. But the man who is obsessed with the belief that he can evade the women by not answering them, or that he is smart enough to fool them by an evasive answer, will interest us. Those who say 'no' will make their settlement a few years hence when the women will surely vote and will cast half the ballots. But as to those who do not answer, or send evasive replies, the result will remind us of a scene at Barnum's Circus which I saw once.

"There were in a large iron cage certain fowls, of the kind whose cacklings once saved Rome. When the music started up, if it was slow, the fowls danced in a slow, solemn, stately way, stepping with an earnest tread. But when the music was lively there was eager, earnest high stepping at lively gait. The solemnity of the fowls on one occasion, and their activity in stepping on the other, was astonishing. Later it appeared that this was not due to their ears being 'attuned to fine accords' but to whether the air which passed under the iron plate on which they stood was more or less heated. This will be the attitude of those who think that silence, or evasion, will be the better protection against the shrewd intelligence and earnestness of the women. The stepping may be solemn and stately, or it may be high and eager, but there will be no 'side-stepping.'

"In all earnestness, the movement for equal suffrage is one of the great movements of the ages. It has lifted, and will lift, humanity to a higher and happier level. He who opposes it has his prototype in Mrs. Partington when there was a storm-tide in the Atlantic Ocean. She got out her bucket and mop to keep back the ocean. Mrs. Partington's back was up and so was the Atlantic Ocean, and the ocean won."

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D., is 91 years young today. A few days ago she spoke before the Women's Unitarian Alliance of All Souls' Church, Elizabeth, N. J., of which she is pastor emeritus. The church was decorated in honor of the occasion and she was presented with beautiful flowers. Dr. Blackwell was ordained as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church at South Butler, N. Y., in 1853, the first woman in the U. S. to receive ordination as a minister.

GINA KROG

From Tidens Tegu, Christiana, Norway—Part of a Translation by Emilie Poulsson

The women of Norway have suffered a loss which cannot easily be made good. Gina Krog, that faithful, high-minded champion of woman's rights, is no more. She closed her eyes in death April 14, after a long and hopeless illness.

Gina Krog came of a warlike race and had herself a fighting nature. For her, to live was to fight, without yielding, without deceit, for the cause she had made her own, embracing it with an enthusiasm and a faith that might well be called religious, since it became for her, dogma, creed, life-principle and hope for the future. She gave her whole soul to it, all her thought and all her work from youth until her latest breath.

The same year that Gina Krog came forward publicly for woman's rights she founded the Norwegian Woman's Rights Association, and a couple of years later she established the organ for the cause which she, courageous and confident of power, had taken upon herself to carry forward. Ever since then her name has been inextricably bound to that warlike, zealous little paper, which brought her many victories though no financial profit.

The women of Norway obtained the vote before their sisters in any other land; first limited municipal suffrage (1901), then limited national suffrage (1907); finally universal municipal suffrage (1910) and universal national suffrage (1913). Beyond a doubt, the honor for this success belongs first and foremost to Gina Krog, and her convincing as well as tireless agitation. She led Norway's women commandingly but always by virtue of superiority. She fought always with polished weapons, clean and sharp. She was as fair and open as she was daring, truthful and high-minded. The women of Norway can be proud to have gained their victory under such a leader.

GLEANINGS

The conference of New England women for the consideration of a shorter workday for women and minors is to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, May 22. The morning session opens at 10:30.

Miss Dorothy Burnham, an active worker in the Equal Suffrage League of Gloucester, Mass., has won the prize offered by the Countryside Magazine for the best sketch of what could be done with a plot of land near Chicago.

Hindu women of every caste will be represented in the Chicago parade by the expressed wish of Mrs. Rose Reinhardt Anthon,, for seven years the social secretary of the Maharani Adhirani of Burdwan of India, who will be one of the marchers.

Manufacturing bakers of Pittsburgh, Pa., last week surrendered to the housewives who declared a boycott on bread as a result of an advance in price. At a conference with a committee of the women, the bakers agreed to meet their demands and put the price back to the former figure.

Thirty thousand San Francisco club women formed an alliance this month for the purpose of civic betterments and for the promotion of municipal affairs. The largest of the local women's clubs are embodied in the alliance, which will be called the San Francisco City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Fire hazard still exists in many garment factories of New York City, declares Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Committee of Safety which was created after the Triangle fire. During a two-day investigation of the committee last December 400 buildings were visited which housed about 900 shops. Of these, 500 were engaged in the garment industry, and 320 of this number were found to show violations. The majority had but one stairway and that an open stairway.

OREGON TEACHERS SEE GOOD LAWS

Party Platforms Now Make Every Inducement To Attract Women's Support At Polls

In her address on "Where Women Vote," Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the Child Labor Commission of Oregon, who has been speaking at the various State Congressional conferences, draws a parallel between the deference and consideration shown women by legislators in the past and at the present time.

She tells of the humanitarian measures now introduced in the party platforms to catch the women's votes; of the improved laws and pay for women, of the new law which gives teachers their positions securely unless good cause arises for removal. "For the first time in their lives, the teachers of Oregon are breathing freely," declared Mrs. Trumbull at a recent conference, and then startled her listeners by saying, "Do you know that you pay your policemen more than you do your teachers to whom you intrust your most precious possessions—your children?"

One of the reasons why Iowa women need the vote is the "barn-fly." At the convention of the State Medical Society last week at Davenport women physicians told of experiments which showed that the barn-fly's bite causes infantile paralysis and is fatal to children. What group of people could carry on a State-wide campaign against the barn-fly better than the women?

You can judge the cause of the opposition to woman suffrage by the company it keeps, as you can judge any cause. You cannot find in the length and breadth of this land any man who makes money by debasing men or women who favors the suffrage cause. Look into the support of the anti-suffrage cause, judge the company of the cause and you will be ashamed to be with them.—William Jennings Bryan.

CONGRESS PASSES TRIFLING BILLS

All Sorts of Private Measures Taken Up But No Time for Great Human Issue

The bulletin of the National Voters' League shows that during the present session of Congress, from Dec. 6 to April 20, Congress has completed 720 bills. Two were for buildings, eight concerned patronage, seven were private claims, fifteen were on various local matters, thirty-one were bridge permits, 644 were private pension bills. Only twelve were national measures, and of these four were urgent deficiency bills which would have been unnecessary had the public business been done efficiently.

Eight out of 720 bills is the net record of work for the nation as a whole in five months. All the rest, 708 bills, pertained in one way or another to personal, local or partisan interests, and at the present time in the House a flood control bill, and in the Senate the river and harbor bill, both more or less of the "pork barrel" variety, and the latter flagrantly so, have the right of way.

But Congress has not "had time" to take up the question of enfranchising the women of the country and suffragists have even been considered "unpatriotic" for asking them to do so.

ELECTRICITY HAS PLACE IN HOME

To show how greatly woman's field is the same field as that of the whole commercial world, one only needs to read a circular letter issued by the president of the Electrical Show Company. After speaking of the great increase of public interest in electrical exhibits, President Arthur Williams goes on to say: "The trend of the moment is perhaps more especially toward the elimination of human labor in the home." The place for electrical appliances is often in the home, and women rule the demand. Here women's suffrages count. Why not, in that political world which governs electrical companies?

IOWANS CAN SEND BALLOTS BY MAIL

Iowa voters who will be absent from their home towns on June 5 may cast their vote by mail, according to the Des Moines Register. Application for ballots must be made to the county auditor not earlier than 15 days and not later than 3 days prior to the election. All absent voters, however, must be registered where they are casting their vote.

Advertising is a factor of constantly increasing power in modern business; and it affects the public very vitally. The use of advertising from sporadic efforts has developed into sustained and carefully directed campaigns. Luxuries, through insistent suggestion, become the necessities of a nation. It has become a matter of paramount importance to all phases of industry, from the processes of extraction of the raw material to the final distribution of the finished product; and it has become no less a matter of very serious concern to the public. For business men, therefore, to consciously seek to establish and enforce a code of ethics, based on truth, that shall govern advertising, methods and effects is splendidly significant. It augurs permanence and stability in industrial and distribution methods because it is good business judgment; and, more than that, it indicates a fine conception of public obligation on the part of men in business.

From a Statement by Joseph E. Davies, Chairman Federal Trade Commission

Write Associated Advertising Clubs, Indianapolis; for interesting Book.

Startling and Amusing

Since the First Performance a month ago of

"JONATHAN'S NIGHTSHIRT"

A ONE-ACT FARCE

By Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed

Demand for it comes from all parts of the country. Says the Kansas City Star,

"It startled and amused two audiences . . . . If any well grounded anti Suffrage sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women. The acting time about twenty minutes.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Two Congressmen, F. R. Lehlbach, Republican, and Samuel T. Nicholls, Democrat, engaged in a fist fight in a Washington hotel on the evening of May 9. It has rarely been remarked, however, that men are too excitable to be intrusted with the ballot.

A Suffrage Map That's New and Convincing

THE SUFFRAGE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

JUST PUBLISHED

ON CARDBOARD—
Each 5c, postpaid 8c; dozen 50c, postpaid 65c.

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Each 1c, postpaid 2c; dozen 8c, postpaid 11c; hundred, 45c, postpaid 60c.

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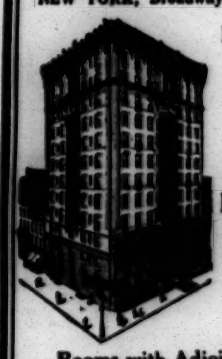

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We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

B. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
133 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

FRUIT JAR LABEL BOOKS. Big summer sellers. Exceptional offer to agents and societies. Rev. William H. Brown, Lyons, N. Y. (24)

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SUITINGS direct from factory; write for samples. F. A. Packard, Manager, Retail Dept., Camden, Maine. (24)

DO YOU WANT a position for life, with big pay, short hours and sure advancement? Then work for Uncle Sam. My free illustrated book D K 82 tells how to get an appointment. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. (21)

SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED this year for U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 194, Rochester, N. Y. (20)

WIFE SAVES HER HUSBAND'S VOTE

Carries Samples to Sell Groceries So He Can Stay At Home and Vote Yes

Harry H. Richards, of Cherokee, Iowa, is a suffragist, but, being a traveling man also, he did not see how he could be at home on June 5 to vote for the Iowa suffrage amendment. His wife is working so hard for votes for the amendment that she can't bear to lose his vote for such a reason and has, therefore, offered to make his trip for him if he will stay at home and vote.

He laughed and then said: "If you are game enough to do that, I'll agree." Mrs. Richards will take his sample grip and follow his schedule, selling groceries all day. Besides saving her husband's vote, she will have an excellent chance to get other men in the towns where she sells groceries to vote for the amendment.

BRYAN ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR WOMEN

Tells Iowa Voters That Mother's Hands Are Tied in Fight to Save Son

"Is it fair to give the ballot to those who conspire against the home and then tie the mother's hands as she fights to save her son?" asked William Jennings Bryan in an address a few days ago in Des Moines, Iowa. "The strongest argument in favor of equal suffrage is the mother's right to a part in shaping the environment that shall surround her son.

"I call the mother argument the strongest argument for suffrage because it appeals to man's sense of justice."

Addressing himself to the men of his audience as husbands he said that they are willing to entrust to women not only themselves but everything they have.

"Do you hold yourselves so cheaply or do you hold the ballot so highly that you draw this line?" he asked.

The second point he addressed to the men as fathers who have confidence in women as the mothers of their children, to direct their education, care for their bodies, nurse them through illness, supervise their mental education and inspire them with their ideals to bring them up morally courageous men and women.

"If she is trustworthy in this respect is she not to be trusted with the ballot?" he asked.

SAYS WOMAN CAN "KEEP SECRETS"

Prof. Munsterberg Points to Her Loyalty and Devotion to Employer's Interests

The loyalty of women to the business interests of their employers is strikingly brought out by Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University in his new book, "Business Psychology." In an editorial review of the book the Minneapolis Journal says that Professor Munsterberg "tells us that men of affairs select women for secretaries, because women are more loyal, sink their personalities in their employer's interest, and serve his business with devotion which a man's egoism will not permit him to display.

"There goes another popular superstition concerning the triviality of the feminine nature. As a matter of fact, women are better confidants than men, as anyone knows who views life dispassionately. . . .

"Women are the real receivers of confidence. The secrets are all in their keeping. The proof is not in what they keep, but in the surprisingly few things, out of all they know, that they disclose. . . . Where one man is discommoded or ruined by a woman's tongue, a hundred owe to woman's reticence their welfare."

Vote Grew From 3 to 96 in Four Years' Time

An equal suffrage resolution was first presented to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs at Sewanee in 1913. It received 3 votes.

In 1914, at the convention in Pulaski, an effort was made to bring up the question, but it secured only about 20 votes, not enough to obtain consideration.

In 1915, at Morristown, out of a convention of 90 odd, 24 voted in favor and 38 against, with the balance not voting.

This year at Chattanooga the resolution carried 96 to 43, with 7 absent or not voting.

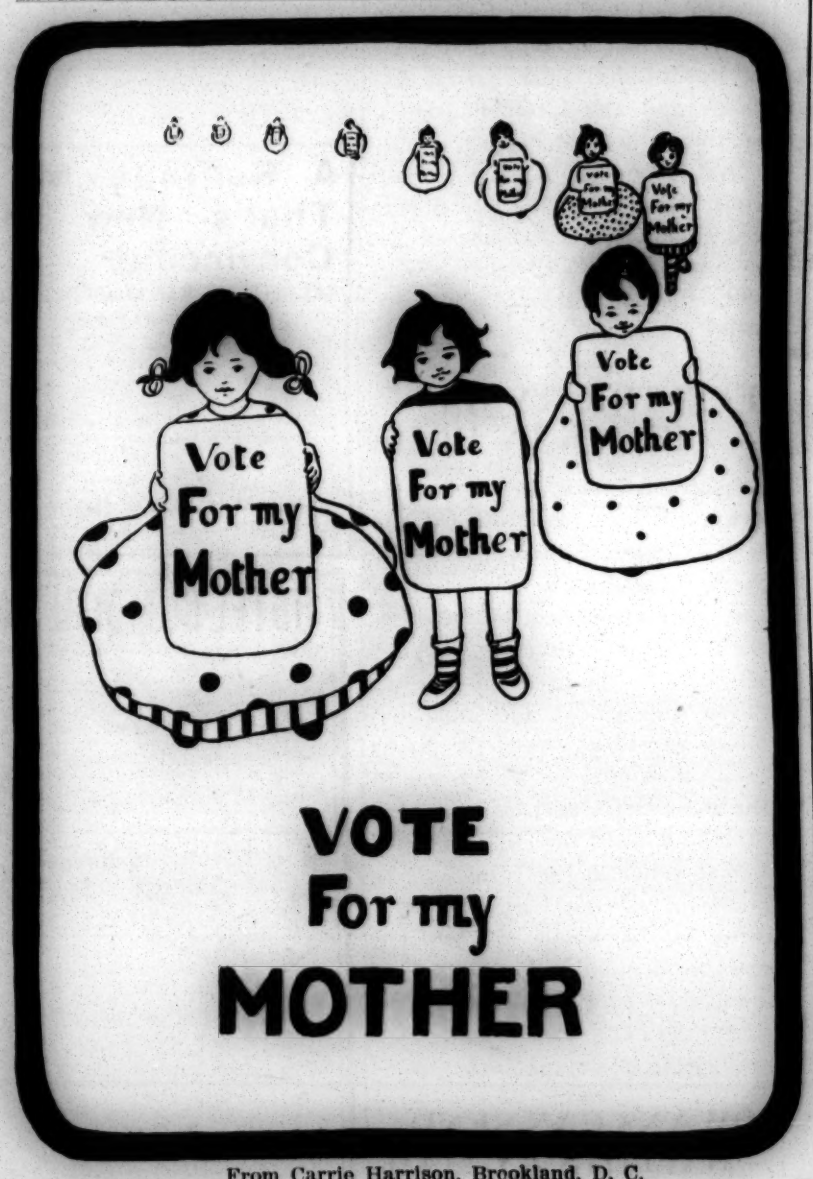
In the face of such evidence as this, the opposition to equal suffrage should ponder well President Wilson's words at the National Press Club in Washington this week:

"I have a profound intellectual contempt for men who cannot see the signs of the times."

PAPER SUSPECTS THEIR MOTIVES

Dubuque Journal Says It Is Not Averse to Anti Arguments if They Are Above Board

"Believing in the justice and practicability of equal suffrage, we are inclined to the cause, but at no time shall we deny opponents the privilege of presenting a clear and unprejudiced analysis of their views," says the Times-Journal of Dubuque, Ia. "We most emphatically state, however, that personalities and bitterness shall have no place in the columns of this newspaper during the campaign. This statement comes following a review of a number of letters from anti-suffrage forces located in Des Moines and elsewhere, bitterly criticising the views of suffrage workers and this newspaper. We are suspicious of the motives of the writers. The letters appear to bear out the charge made elsewhere that a part of the anti-suffrage campaign is to stir up strife among women in the hope of disgusting men with the suffrage movement."



From Carrie Harrison, Brookland, D. C.

INDIANS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP

Men Shoot Last Arrows and Women Are Given Purse and Work-Bag

A group of 186 Sioux Indians, men and women, were given their citizenship last week at Yankton, S. D., by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

This action marked the first real step toward making general and effective Secretary Lane's policy of giving all competent Indians full control of their individual affairs and placing them upon the same legal basis as other American citizens.

As a part of the ceremony each Indian man shot his "last arrow," and each woman was given a work bag and purse. The Indian man received a full vote with his citizenship, however, and the Indian woman did not.

WOMEN SPEAK AT MEDICAL SESSION

Dr. Ella Still Explains New Twilight Sleep Treatment to N. E. Osteopaths

Women physicians took an important part in the annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, this week. Dr. Ella D. Still of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirkville, Mo., explained the treatment she claims will produce "twilight sleep" more effectively and minus the dangers attendant on drug methods. She took part in a special clinic on women's diseases, which was in charge of Dr. Florence A. Covey of Portland, Me. Other speakers were Dr. Mary A. Walker of New Bedford, and Dr. Ada A. Achorn of Boston.

KEYSTONE MEN'S ACTIONS REFUTE

Bitter Political Fights Lead Paper to Make Fun of Anti-Suffrage Arguments

The bitter factional contests in both the Republican and Democratic parties in Pennsylvania, leading up to the primary election Tuesday, causes the Lansdale Reporter to remark:

"The cleavage in both political parties must be amusing to suffragists who are constantly told that women will fail in politics because their petty jealousies will preclude the possibility of united action. The Pennsylvania situation this year merely illustrates afresh the absurdity of arguments against equal suffrage when based on the assumption that women are human while men are not. Nearly every theory that may be urged against the enfranchisement of women, may conversely be urged against the enfranchisement of men."

MONTANA WOMAN G. O. P. DELEGATE

Mrs. Lusk, Elected with Suffrage Plank, Traveled 2,500 Miles to Vote in 1896

The first woman delegate to arrive in Chicago for the Republican national convention is Mrs. Louise F. Lusk of Missoula, Mont. She was one of the eight delegates elected in the Montana State-wide primaries out of a field of twenty-two candidates.

A belief in equal suffrage and in the participation of women in selecting all candidates for office was one of the principal planks in her platform.

Mrs. Lusk is a director in the First National Bank of Missoula and is active in charitable work. In 1896 she traveled 2,500 miles to vote for McKinley for president, in Wyoming.

She declares that she will vote for Senator Cummins for the Republican nomination as long as he is in the race, and the Des Moines Register and Leader says that "proves to Iowa at least her right to be there."

The Women's City Club of Chicago has more than 3,000 members. It never committed itself to woman suffrage till after Illinois women got the ballot, but the other day it went on record as in favor of equal suffrage, with only three dissenting votes.

Besides Jennie and Lena, who are to carry the suffrage plank in the Chicago parade, another elephant, baby Chin-Chin, will accompany its mother in the parade, wearing a large Votes for Women blanket.

CANDIDATE SHOWS WAY TO RIVALS

Opens Campaign for Illinois Republican Nomination As Governor With Suffrage Stand

In a speech at Ottawa, Illinois, last week, which formally opened his campaign, Colonel Frank O. Lowden, candidate for the Republican nominee for Governor, declared it is "absurd" that Illinois women may not vote for Governor while voting for President, and added: "Woman suffrage is an accomplished fact in Illinois, or so near accomplished that it is hardly worth while to discuss it. I know of no reason why the women of Illinois should not have the full suffrage."

In opening his campaign in this way the Chicago Herald says that "Colonel Lowden is setting a pace for his Republican rivals. Who will be the next to accept the plain logic of the suffrage situation?"

LAST LAUGHS

"Strange, one of your twins is a blonde and the other a brunette."

"Well, we never could afford a maid. I washed one child and my husband washed the other, and that one grew up dark."

"Senator, I wish you'd recommend this young man for office."

"But I know of no office I could get him."

"That's all right. I don't really want him to get any office. But he wants to marry my daughter, and if he has done anything shady in the past I'd like to have the facts brought out."

Pat's one trouble was that he could not wake up in the morning. His landlady had tried every device she could think of, but even the most determined of alarm clocks had no effect on Pat's slumbers.

One day he returned home from his work with a large paper parcel.

"There, now, Mrs. Jones," said he triumphantly, as he unwrapped a huge bell, "and what d'ye think o' that now?"

"Goodness, man!" exclaimed the surprised landlady. "Whatever are you wanting with that great thing?"

As he tucked the bell under his arm and prepared to go upstairs, Pat replied, with a knowing grin:

"Sure, an' I'm goin' to ring it at six o'clock iviry mornin' an' wake mesilf up!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The train robber suddenly appeared as many of the passengers were preparing to retire for the night.

"Come, shell out!" he demanded, as he stood towering above an eastern clergyman, who had just finished a devout prayer.

The minister looked at him sadly for a moment and then said:

"If I had such energetic fellows as you to pass the plate now and then, I might have something to give you."—Harper's Magazine.

Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 21 · SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916 · FIVE CENTS

ANALYSES PROVE WOMEN DO VOTE

Former California Mayor Cites Official Election Statistics in Two Representative Cities

J. Stitt Wilson, former mayor of Berkeley, Cal., who is making a suffrage campaign in Iowa, when asked what per cent. of women availed themselves of the privilege of voting in suffrage States, replied: "It has been reported, as against suffrage, that women do not register and do not vote. I have the exact figures from two most representative communities—Berkeley, my own city, the seat of the State university, and Los Angeles, the great tourist center of the South.

"In Los Angeles, 88,544 women registered in 1915; in the county outside, 59,524; in the whole county, 148,101. The total registration of men of the county was 182,203. I have these figures direct from the registrar.

"In Berkeley, in one election, the figures were closely analyzed. It was found that in sixteen out of thirty-two precincts over fifty per cent. of the registered vote was cast by women. Over forty-six per cent. of the total registered were women and forty-three per cent. of the total vote were men."

SERVE ABLY IN EVERY CAPACITY

Norwegian Women Fulfil Voting and Home Duties, Too, Says Ambassador's Wife

Mrs. H. H. Bryn, the wife of the Norwegian ambassador in Washington, recently said: "I could not live in the present day and generation without becoming engrossed in the question of feminine activity here and in the home country. Suffrage has long been a national right of men and women, and women have served successfully in every capacity in Christiania. So far as I can judge from such a distance and from private letters and public comment, it would seem the women of Norway are fulfilling every civic obligation without conflict with domestic duties.

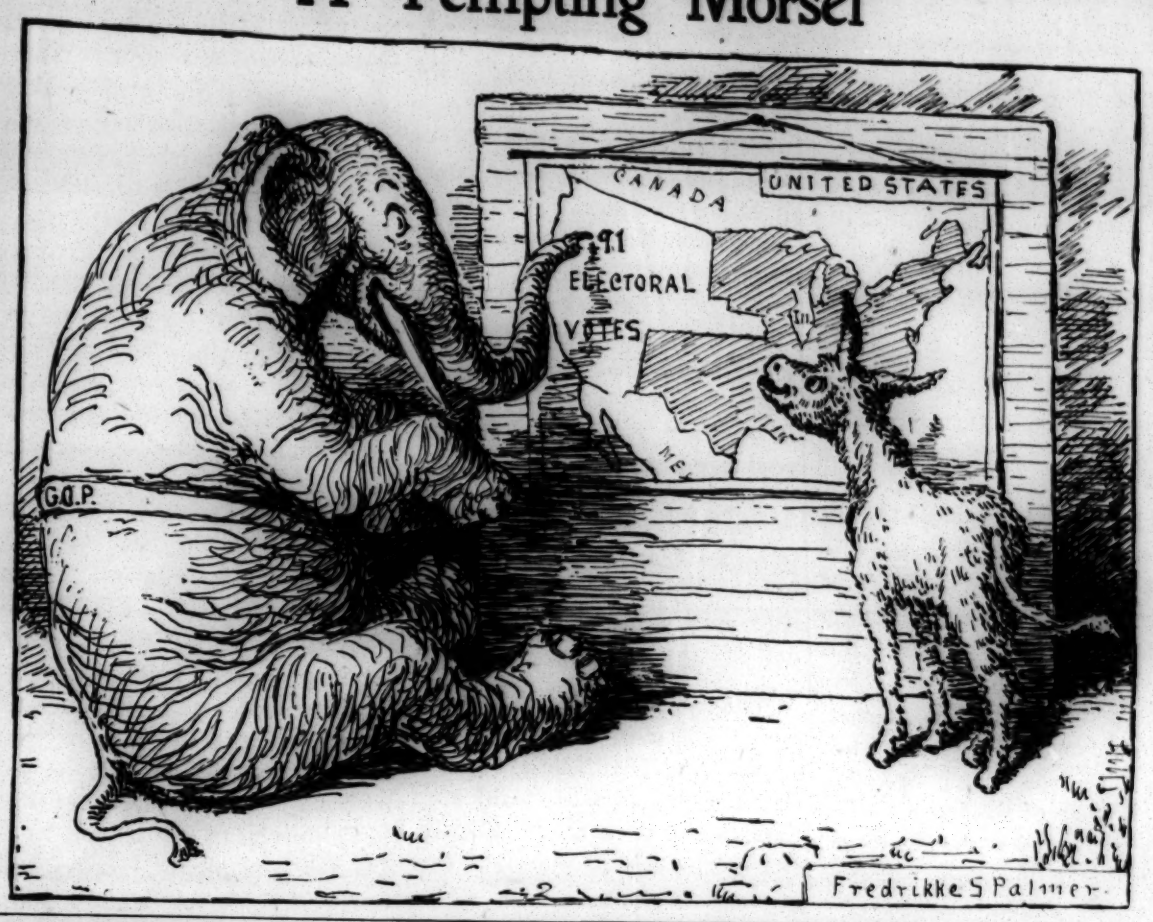
"I never could understand the hostile feeling of men toward women if they wish to vote. Our country offered suffrage to women and really made their political duties very attractive."

TRAVELING MEN FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Indiana Division, Representing 7,000 Men, Endorse Ballot for Women Unanimously

The recent convention of the Indiana Division of the Travelers' Protective Association at Kokomo passed a resolution favoring woman suffrage without a dissenting vote. Three hundred delegates were present, representing 7,000 traveling men of Indiana.

A Tempting Morsel



ENDORSEMENT IS LAUDED BY RIVAL

Chattanooga Democratic Paper Urges Its Party to Follow in Suffrage Stand

The Chattanooga Times, which is supporting the Democratic administration in Tennessee, has this to say of the recent suffrage plank adopted by the Republicans of the State:

"A notable feature of the platform is a declaration for woman suffrage. The Republican party in the State thus has the honor of taking the lead for a reform which most people now realize is the next in order. The only periods in Tennessee history since 1870 when the Republican party has been in power were when they have had wise leaders who caused the party to take advanced positions. They beat the Democratic party to prohibition, and thus won temporary success. They think, no doubt, they may make other gains through such expediency, but, of course, the people are not as yet as much interested in suffrage as they were in the temperance question. Nevertheless, the Republican declaration is a straw showing the way the wind is blowing, and the Democrats, if they are equally well led, will not let much time elapse before they also show themselves willing to do justice to the weaker sex."

NEIGHBOR STATES SEND MARCHERS

Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana to Have Large Groups in Chicago Demonstration

Several thousand women from middle western States outside of Illinois will march in the suffrage parade in Chicago June 7 at the time of the Republican convention, according to Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and recording secretary of the National Association, who returned to Chicago from a tour of the Middle West last week.

"There will be 500 women from Wisconsin, more than 100 from the Twin Cities and larger delegations from the nearer States," said Mrs. Morrisson. "The parade promises to develop into the greatest pageant yet held for the cause of votes for women."

URGES UNION MEN TO BACK JUSTICE

Native Iowan, Now San Francisco Labor Editor, Urges Workers to Vote Yes

From his experience in California, where women vote, James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, organ of the San Francisco Trades Council, in the issue of the Clarion of May 5, sends back to Iowa a hope that all union labor men will vote for woman suffrage June 5.

"The editor of this journal was born and raised and learned his trade as a printer in Iowa," he says. "He has had several years of experience in California with woman suffrage, and his advice to his fellow trade unionists of the Hawkeye State is to go, every mother's son of them, to the polls on June 5 and vote to enfranchise the women. Such a course will give a fundamental right to their mothers, wives and sisters, double labor's power for improvement and bring into governmental affairs a new and highly helpful influence. No union man can afford to miss this opportunity of bringing nearer the day of justice."

Only about one registered voter in ten cast his ballot at the presidential primaries in Vermont. Yet no one argues that because nine-tenths of the men were indifferent the more public-spirited one-tenth should have been forbidden to vote.

WESTERN STATES MAY TURN SCALE

Women Voters There Show no Traditional Allegiance to Two Big Parties

"The number of woman suffrage States not only is greater than it has been in any previous national election," says the New York Press of May 5, editorially, "but it is more important than the electoral vote itself indicates, for they are in nearly every case doubtful States, all in the West, and none of them having the traditional allegiance to the political parties which is shown in southern States toward the Democratic and in New England States and Pennsylvania toward the Republican party."

COLUMBIA GIRLS GAIN FRANCHISE

President Butler Gives Them Right to Vote for Members of Student Board

Columbia University departed from another tradition in favor of its women students when President Nicholas Murray Butler recently issued a decree which gives to all the girls in the university, not students in Barnard, Teachers' College or the graduate schools, the right to vote for members of the Student Board of Representatives, the governing body for undergraduate activities.

Permission was granted to women a short time ago to enter the medical and dental departments of the university.

TWO DELEGATES FAVOR PLANKS

Borah, Republican, and Thompson, Democrat, Endorse Suffrage—Wish Party to Act

Senators Borah, of Idaho, and Thompson, of Kansas, who have been selected as delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, respectively, have announced that they will support an endorsement of the principle of equal suffrage in their party platforms.

"I am in favor of an endorsement in the Republican platform of the principle of equal suffrage," said Senator Borah, "and speaking for myself, am willing to see the party pledged to the principle. I have no doubt that there will be a plank offered to that effect, and it will receive my active support, so far as I can give it."

Senator Thompson, of Kansas, will support any similar action that may be taken by the Democratic Convention. He said:

"The resolutions recently adopted by the Kansas Democrats in their State convention fairly define my position. In Kansas the Democrats frankly acknowledge that 'woman suffrage accords with the principles of Democracy,' and that 'a voice in the conduct of public affairs is a right of women in the same sense and to the same extent as of men.'"

In this connection Senator Thompson called attention to the fact that Kansas Democrats unanimously elected Mrs. William E. Harris, of Lawrence, wife of ex-United States Senator Harris, as one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention.

Biennial Will Find Great Growth of Suffrage Interest

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which opens in New York City Tuesday, to last until June 2, will find a much greater sentiment among clubwomen for equal suffrage than it did in Chicago two years ago, when the convention for the first time endorsed the movement. Since then fifteen State Federations, including those of Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, have come out for equal suffrage.

This makes a total of thirty-three State Federations that are on record. The others are those of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Echoes From The Big Conference

Pungent Remarks and Significant Occurrences at Mississippi Valley Gathering — President Nelson of Minnesota College Says Women Would Be Nurses to Heal Wounds of Society

The speeches and reports at the recent Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference were full of good things that ought not to be lost. The managers of the meeting very wisely had a stenographic report taken, and hope to publish it. Meanwhile our readers will be glad of some gems from the speeches. More will be given next week.

"If woman is able to heal the wounds of the soldier in trench and hospital, as physician and nurse, she is certainly able to help heal the wounds of our social organism," said President Frank Nelson of Minnesota College. "If she is able to teach citizenship in our colleges and universities, she is able to exercise that citizenship herself."

"Taking a canvass on woman suffrage is dropping a plummet into public opinion to see how deep is its faith in democracy and in women," said S. Isabella Sanders of Illinois. "The traveling men can tell more about it than the ministers."

"Wild shouts of exultation and applause in the last Virginia Legislature greeted the voting down of the bill to open collegiate education in that State to young women," said Miss Laura Clay. She pointed out the great disadvantages and the solid pecuniary loss that women suffer for lack of a vote, and said with emphasis: 'We will take away barriers to rights, and privileges will take care of themselves."

"I can make the best cake in the world, but I cannot make it without flour, eggs, butter and sugar," said Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. "No more can you get Congressional action for woman suffrage without suffrage States. In the early days, we had only one Territory, Wyoming, and it was represented in Congress by one delegate, who had no vote. My father wrote the first majority report in favor of suffrage ever made in Congress, but it did no good because we had not enough States. In those days the members were polite, of course—they took off their hats to us as they do when we get into an elevator, or when a corpse passes—but we got no further. The situation is very different now. Tell a member of Congress that the suffrage States already have 91 electoral votes, and that if Iowa carries they will have 104, and he breathes hard!"

"I have long believed that women should have a vote in the affairs of cities, States and nations," said Mayor Wallace Nye of Minneapolis, in welcoming the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference. "In many years I have had an unusual opportunity of seeing what women can do to improve a city. It is sometimes said that women are unpractical. It is not true. The most unpractical people in the world are those who scold and do nothing. Women have aided wonderfully in improving Minneapolis. They have been responsible for many health measures, for food inspection, and for policewomen or 'street mothers.' They have not only been able to see conditions which needed remedying, but have found the remedy. You represent a great cause, which now numbers its supporters by millions. Congress cannot delay action much longer."

Mrs. Effie McCullom Jones of Iowa proved herself an able chairman of finance. "While men have always told us we were angels," she said, "somehow our angelic qualities do not enable us to get around without paying railroad fare."

Mrs. W. I. Thomas said: "In England, when it was proposed to teach women to swim, there was great opposition, because their grandmothers had never learned. One woman asked her rector what a woman should do if she found herself in the water and in danger of drowning. He answered that she should scream for help, and be properly rescued by a man. The State must be a great nurturing mother, now that it has taken over so many of the functions formerly performed in the home; and this makes it the more important that women should have a vote."

"Suffrage is coming from every direction," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "It is coming eastward from our western States, southward from Canada, westward from England and Scandinavia, and up through the earth from Australia and New Zealand. There is no escape from it. No power on earth can prevent its coming; but how quickly it comes depends upon ourselves. Do not be 'slackers' in this critical time! We need you, every one; and when everyone does her part victory will be here. I call upon you, men and women who believe in equal suffrage, to mobilize with us in order to put it through quickly, and in order that our American women may be the political equals of these women in other lands."

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer Wing of St. Louis asked what a woman ought to do if her minister constantly went out of his way to attack woman suffrage. She herself had solved the problem by leaving his congregation and going to another church. Miss Laura Clay advised her to answer his attacks through the newspapers, and thus make his anti-suffrage remarks a means of propaganda for the cause.

"Our splendid friends have been the farmers," said Mrs. Nellie McClung, in telling of the Canadian victories. "They have not only requested suffrage for women, they have demanded it. For a long time Premier Roblin was deaf to our plea. I used to draw water for the cattle on Saturday mornings when I was a little girl, and there was one old white ox named Mike that never seemed to get enough. He kept all the others away from the trough. Once I made up my mind to give him all he could drink. Perhaps I secretly hoped that he would burst. I will not tell you how much he drank. When his skin could not hold another drop, and I hoped he would go away and make room for the others, he just put both his fore feet in the trough and looked around as if he were asking the rest what they meant to do about it. That snowy morning when our deputation went to Premier Roblin and he refused us flatly and obstinately, just one man blocking the whole thing, I had a funny little twist in my brain, the twist that comes when we remember that the same thing has happened before, and I said: 'Mike, my old friend Mike! Your bones have been buried for 25 years, but your soul goes marching on!' But Roblin's party went out of power, and afterwards it was a delightful change to find both parties offering women the franchise and saying, 'Take it from us!'"

"Women have voted in between fifteen and twenty thousand local elections in Illinois since the suffrage bill was passed," said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. "After any one of these elections any man might have taken action to contest the constitutionality of the law; but only about a dozen have done so. Thus far there have been six court decisions on its constitutionality, and it still stands."

Mrs. Weible of North Dakota, one of the daughters of the late beloved President of that State, Mrs. Clara Darrow, quoted as a suffrage motto:

"Little drops of sacrifice,
Little grains of work,
Make up this mighty victory;
Then let nobody shirk!"

"There never was so much attention paid to the cleanliness of streets and alleys before, as there has been since women got a vote," said Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown of Illinois. "The municipal housekeeper naturally turns her attention to clean food, clean milk, clean water, clean bakeries and clean community morals. More than 1,000 saloons were closed by the women's votes at the first elections."

"Chivalry is a very poor substitute for justice if you cannot have both," said Mrs. Nellie McClung. "Chivalry is like credit. When your business is prosperous and you do not need credit you can have any amount; but when your business is in difficulties and you must have credit or fail, you cannot get it. When a woman is young and good looking she can have all the chivalry she wants; but the poor old woman, the sick woman, the woman who is fighting life's battles alone, needs something more definite than chivalry."

"There is no Legislature from which you cannot get what you want if you go after it with efficiency and determination," said Mrs. Catt. "Our women mean to get suffrage, but too many of them mean to do everything else first, including bridge whist. It is my honest conviction that we can 'pull it off' in the next five years, if we go about it in the right way."

State's "Grand Old Woman" Tells Why She Wants Vote

Maria L. Sanford Says Any Fear for Women's Modesty Was Dismissed When She Saw How Effectively They Used Ballot in West

One of the most telling speeches at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference was made by Maria L. Sanford, who is affectionately spoken of as "Minnesota's Grand Old Woman." When she rose to speak—a little white-haired lady, with a face of singular intelligence and sweetness — the great audience came to its feet en masse, waving handkerchiefs amid a thunder of applause.

Miss Sanford was a professor at the State University of Minnesota for a generation, and was much beloved by the students, who found in her a constant source of spiritual inspiration. Now she is Professor Emeritus. She spoke before the General Federation of Women's Clubs when the Biennial was held in California, and her speech made so deep an impression that she has been in demand ever since to lecture all over the country. As the presiding officer said in introducing her, "She now belongs to California, to Boston and New Orleans, and all the country between." Professor Sanford said:

"The Bible says, 'Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.' This may be interpreted, 'Thou shalt not hinder and cripple those who are doing effective and valuable work.' Women are doing effective and valuable work, not only in the home, but also outside of it, for their city, State and nation. The men who are working side by side with women in these lines would feel themselves crippled and hampered without a vote. There are few women who have had experience in public work who do not feel the same way. We have, then, not only the Mosaic law, but logic and common sense on the side of woman suffrage.

"But are there not some evil results to be feared—evil results to the women themselves? This fear kept me out of the suffrage movement for years. I am jealous for our womanhood. I would sacrifice no jot of its modesty or refinement. But I have lately had a chance to know and to work with women in California, Idaho, Utah, Illinois and other suffrage States—in States where women have had the ballot for a short time, and States where they had it for a long time—and I have nowhere found any justification for such fears. These women are not inclined to take up the tricks of scaly politicians. They are not eager for notoriety or for office. When responsibility comes to them, they take it with modesty and dignity, as our own women do. The feminine cranks who are caricatured in the comic papers do not even remotely represent the women of the suffrage States. They are workers for temperance, for justice to all, for chastity, for everything that makes for better homes and better children, just as our women are, but with this difference—they are working effectively and directly, while we are crippled and hampered because politicians think that women do not count. To all those who have the vision of a better republic, of better conditions in the way of temperance, of moral reform, of justice for high and low, of children safeguarded, my advice today is, join the suffrage movement, for votes for women will help every one of these good causes."

ASKS LOYALTY OF SCANDINAVIANS

Mrs. Emmy Evald Says They Should Support Principle Adopted by Home Lands

The fine record of the Scandinavian countries was emphasized at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference by Mrs. Emmy Evald, president of the Swedish women's missionary societies, whose father organized the first Lutheran churches in Minnesota in 1854. She said:

"America was the first country to give men universal suffrage, but in Sweden, away back in 1732, women were given municipal suffrage, school suffrage and a vote in the affairs of the State church. In 1862 Parliament formally ratified these privileges, but it was stated in the act that they already existed. Women are people in Sweden but not in America. Norway, Denmark and Iceland also have given votes to women. We hope that all Americans of Swedish descent will be loyal to these Scandinavian principles. They are not real Norwegians or real Swedes if they do not believe in woman suffrage.

"A housecleaning is needed in politics, and it is the hand that has held the broom for generations that best knows how to do it.

"There is something wrong in your upper story if you join hands with the liquor interests and the white slave dealers against woman suffrage. In Illinois the women closed about 1,000 saloons at the first election after they got the ballot, and last month they added 200 more. Every woman's name that is registered in Illinois counts for something, even if she has no bank account.

"Women are the heaviest taxpayers. It is they who do the family marketing, and the beef trust, the oil trust, the coal trust and the ice trust tax them all the time. I firmly believe that when women vote we shall have better laws and better protection for marriage, motherhood and the home."

An organization of business men in Columbus, O., had paid the expenses of Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman's trip to Minneapolis in order that she might try to get the next Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to meet in Columbus. Mrs. Bachman soon had most of the women, from Mrs. Catt down, wearing a little purple pin with the words "Columbus next"; and Columbus secured the 1917 convention.

IS THERE A DEMAND?

A great "preparedness" parade was held in New York City last week. According to the New York Times, a strong advocate of "preparedness," there were, by actual count, 135,683 marchers, of whom 3,287 were women. More than 50,000 women marched in the New York suffrage parade last fall.

Great efforts had been made and vast sums of money spent to bring out a large representation in the "preparedness" parade, and the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has gone on record as in favor of "preparedness." Yet only 3,287 women turned out, and among these it would appear from the names published that suffragists and antis were pretty well mixed.

The advocates of "preparedness" will not admit for a moment that the fewness of the women marchers shows there is no considerable demand for "preparedness" among women. But, although nearly twenty times as many women took the trouble to march for suffrage, some people still deny that there is any adequate demand among women for the ballot. As a matter of fact, more petitions for woman suffrage are said to have been sent to Congress during the past fifty years than upon any other subject whatever.

A. S. B.

Powerful Interests Oppose Tense, Tired-Faced Women

Scene at Albany Brings Manufacturers and Women Before Governor over Fate of Law making Twelve-Hour Day for Women—Protests from 80,000 Women—Man Speaker Wishes Women Vote

The scene was in the Executive Chambers, Albany, New York, on May 10. Governor Whitman was in the chair. The opposing parties were, first, 50 tense and tired-faced women laborers, banded together from all the trades opposed to the Argetsinger bill, denounced as dangerous to women in the canning industry, whom it will permit to work 12 hours a day, during the busy season; and, second, the manufacturers, the real estate owners and proprietors of canning establishments, and the politicians who back the measure.

There were four main counts made against the bill. First, it permits the canning industry to work its women employees, over 18 years of age, 84 hours a week or 12 hours a day for 20 days during the busy season. In the second place, workers in the second place workers in the creamery, milk and ice cream industries are exempted from the one-day's-rest-in-7 law.

Third, the passage of the bill will also permit the 54-hour law for women in all factories to be entirely suspended when accidental damage occurs to the machinery. Fourth, the fire protection law in new buildings will be weakened by increasing the present distance allowed between any point in the floor area and one means of exit by one half.

Protests for 80,000 Women

Among the speakers against the bill was Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and she said that through her 80,000 women protested.

"You see, Governor, we working women were the ones that know what overtime means," she said. "We will fight to give the young folks a better chance than we have had. I went to work when I was thirteen years old, and worked from 7 in the morning until 7 at night. So, you see, your excellency, I know what it means. And I know what it means for a child to look out the factory windows and see the other youngsters playin' while it's workin' overtime. I'm an example of its bad effects. My folks were all over six feet tall, but my mother worked in the factory—worked overtime—and I worked overtime as a child. We're proud of sayin' the health of a nation is the health of its people. Well, the workin' women are the mothers of the race."

Thomas Rock, representative of the Central Federated Unions of New York and vicinity, broke the sudden stillness.

"I wish to God that the women had the vote!" he cried. "Then there wouldn't be any need of such a hearing as this." He was interrupted by a storm of applause. "I hope, your excellency, you'll consign this to the wastebasket and let them establish an eight-hour day with two shifts if they need more work done."

ILLINOIS LIKES SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Margaret Robinson of Massachusetts, who has become famous among the suffragists of her own State for her inaccuracies, is now in Iowa. In a letter to the Des Moines Register & Leader, full of misstatements, she asserts that in Illinois the bill giving women presidential and municipal suffrage was put through the Legislature secretly. At the recent Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois showed the absurdity of this claim. She said: "That bill had been before the Legislature for many years, and it had come near passing twice before. In the Legislature just previous to the one where it finally carried, it passed one house and came within an inch of passing the other."

A bill to repeal woman suffrage was introduced in the last Illinois Legislature, at the instigation of the liquor interests; but it received so little support that it never even got out of committee.

Poisoned Chickens Show Need of Votes for Women

Investigation Brings Out Fraud of $7,000,000 a Year, Danger to Public Health, Open Defiance of Law, Need of Women in Housekeeping of State and Nation

Fearful and wonderful as is the age in which we live, no age was ever more full of promise for equal suffrage, is the conclusion forced on the reader of the investigation going on in New York State under John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets. Some of the facts brought out are as follows:

Chickens received in New York City for food are starved. Then the hungry chickens are fed bran mixed with liberal portions of gravel, cement, grit and oyster shells. The gravel settles at the bottom of the chickens' crops and holds the food, preventing its digestion. In the food is mixed pepper, which makes the chickens thirsty. After they are filled with food, gravel and water they are drenched with a hose so that the wet feathers add further to the weight. This system of feeding has resulted in the payment by New Yorkers of about $7,000,000 in the last year for 30,000,000 pounds of grit, gravel and decayed food stuffed into the craws of chickens and of less than no use for food.

This system indicates not only fraud perpetrated upon the consumer but danger to the lives of the consumers. The Federal authorities have found by examining samples of overcropped chickens bought in the New York market that if they had not been killed they would have died in a day or so after the false feeding. "The hindrance of digestion means nothing else than that the meat is poisoned, because the bodies of the chickens do not throw off impurities," says Commissioner Dillon. "In the crops of chickens we have bought this food held there by gravel had become partially decomposed."

Harry Baff, of the firm of B. Baff & Sons, who have been accused by witnesses of overcropping chickens, admitted after the hearing that he had overfed poultry.

"I can show you hundreds of bills for sand and gravel," he said. "I overfeed chickens. What if I do? The city passes them, and that lets me out. I am in the business to make all I can."

Joseph and Jacob Cohen, who have a practical monopoly on the business of unloading live poultry when it reaches the city's terminals, were the chief witnesses at one session of the hearing. Joseph Cohen testified that he was always forced to delay unloading until the men in charge of the cars had finished feeding the chickens. "I haven't unloaded a car of poultry in five years that has not been fed to the limit," he testified.

There is a city ordinance which says that dealers who do not obey the laws relative to overcropping shall have their fowls confiscated and that the chickens shall be sent to CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. No witness could recall that this had been done. Section 34 of Article 3, Chapter 26 of the Code of Ordinances provides that no chickens shall be offered for sale unless their crops are free from food, and all fowls not complying with this provision shall be seized and condemned.

Witnesses said that despite the general overcropping of chickens, not one car was ever confiscated and that the net result of the inspection was delay in the slaughter of chickens, the result of which was the impairment of the quality. Men who unload the chickens testified that they often took the fowls off cars in defiance of the inspectors.

The inspectors are paid by the receivers of the poultry and are under the supervision of Samuel Golston, Deputy Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said that it would take 1,000 men to prevent abuses in the live poultry business in New York, and that he had but one man to do the work.

The cheerful side of this picture is that in the first place the time has come, in spite of big business, when such atrocities can be laid bare and published, and second, nothing will speed the day for woman suffrage so rapidly as publicity on such cancers in the stomach of society and its power to drive home the need society has for the enfranchisement of women.

VOTE BY MAIL ON SCHOOL NURSE

Kansas School Superintendent Polls Husbands and Wives on Health Question

A new form of the referendum vote was instituted in Manhattan, Kansas, by Superintendent of Schools E. B. Gift in sending a circular letter to all the families in the city having children in school asking whether or not the employment of a school nurse was desired.

The School Board had been asked by several civic bodies to place a nurse on the regular school staff for the coming year.

They have learned in Kansas that it pays to consult the entire family, the wife as well as the husband, in matters of this kind.

MUST COUNT ON WOMAN'S ENERGY

English Educator Says Decisions of National Issues Will Be As Much in Women's Hands

"The decision of national issues will be (after the war) in the hands of women as well as men," says Principal Gilbert Slater of Ruskin College, Oxford, in his book, "War and Peace in Europe." "For, while the advance of woman towards political power has in the past been slow in the extreme, it has been irresistible and steadily accelerating. The war itself has made all Europe realize that in the supreme struggle between nations, survival depends upon the energies of women being utilized as well as those of men. Henceforward, women will count; and they will count more and more."

LONG JOURNEY IS ENDED AT CAPITAL

Union's Cross Country Trip Closes With Final Appeal to Congress in Rotunda

Envoys of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage brought their 10,000 mile tour of the country to a climax on Tuesday with a final plea to about 50 representatives and Senators gathered in the rotunda of the Capitol for passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment at this session of Congress.

Little girls strewing the path of the envoys with flowers, ropes of yellow ribbon marking off the Congressmen, an abundance of flags, banners and sashes made the scene striking. The speakers were Mrs. John Rogers of New York, Mrs. Elizabeth Geberdine and Mrs. Wallace Williams of Washington State, Mrs. Frances Haire of Montana, Miss Alice Reynolds of Utah, Mrs. F. B. Hilles of Delaware and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada.

Men of Iowa, Vote "Yes"

The suffrage ballot to be voted upon in Iowa on June 5 will not bear the words "Suffrage Ballot" but "Constitutional Amendment Ballot"! It will be printed on yellow paper and will read:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BALLOT

(NOTICE TO VOTERS: For an affirmative vote upon any question submitted upon this ballot make a cross (X) mark in the square after the word "YES." For a negative vote make a similar mark in the square following the word "NO.")

Shall the Following Amendment to the Constitution be Adopted?

"Repeal Section One (1) of Article Two (II) of the constitution of the State of Iowa and in lieu thereof enact and adopt the following, to wit:

"Section 1. Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law."

YES	X
NO	

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916

HOW SUFFRAGE COMES

Iowa is discussing equal suffrage, and is soon to vote upon it.

This movement has been steadily making its way for almost a century. In eighty years it has won more than ninety victories. In the early days the victories were few and far between; in recent years they have come thick and fast.

Eighty years ago, women could not vote anywhere, except to a very limited extent in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man; and in Montana tax-paying women were given a vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Iowa and Kansas, women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Denmark, Iceland and Bosnia; presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois; school suffrage in New Mexico, and municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India), and Belize (Honduras). The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture; and several cities gave women a vote on local questions.

On the other hand, the opponents of equal rights cannot point to a single instance during these eighty years where the right of women to vote has been abolished. The suffrage movement is world-wide; and the trend of events is all one way.

IOWA'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT

In going to Minneapolis, the thing to which the editor of The Woman's Journal looked forward with the most eagerness was meeting the women from the campaign States. She wanted to get first-hand news of the prospects there, and especially in Iowa—since, as Mrs. Ueland said at the opening of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, Iowa is now a sort of Verdun. It is a strategic point, upon which the forces on both sides are now concentrating their efforts.

The women from Iowa report that the general spirit of the people toward the suffrage amendment is excellent. Most of the prominent men and most of the newspapers are favorable. There is a peculiar political condition in that State, however, which may work to the disadvantage of the suffrage amendment.

The question is to be voted upon at the primary election. The Democrats have only one candidate for President—Woodrow Wilson—and in Iowa they have likewise only one candidate for Governor. Among the Republicans, there are several candidates for President. In Iowa there are four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. In other words, among the Republicans there is a contest, while among the Democrats there is none; therefore, at the Republican primaries the vote will probably be heavy and at the Democratic primaries light. The Germans this year are voting with the Republicans, because they disapprove of President Wilson; they will turn out to vote at the Republican primaries, and it is expected that most of them will vote against the suffrage amendment, since the German vote usually goes that way.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa is a suffragist and an advocate of the "dry" policy. Of the four Republican candidates for Governor, three are suffragists and "drys," but the fourth, who is also the most prominent, is an anti and a "wet." The situation, therefore, is pretty complicated.

There are also rumors about "dough day"—the day when money is handed out in connection with the election—and there seems to be no doubt that such votes as are purchasable will be bought up by the interests which are always willing to spend large sums to defeat equal suffrage.

The farmers' organizations of Iowa are strong for suffrage, but the first week in June is a very busy time with the farmers. It may not be possible for them to bring out their full vote; while there is nothing to prevent the elements opposed to equal suffrage in the cities from bringing out theirs. Hence the Iowa suffragists have their work cut out for them during the next two weeks.

Despite these handicaps, the prospects are good—much better than they were in any of the four Eastern States that voted last year; and the suffragists of Iowa not only hope but expect to win. All over the United States the friends of justice are watching the contest with the deepest interest. Their message to Iowa is:

"Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee!
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

A. S. B.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NOTES

The Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference at Minneapolis was one of the best and most inspiring conventions that the editor of The Woman's Journal ever had the good fortune to attend. It was not only enjoyable, but highly profitable as well. It was like a magnified and glorified "Work Conference." The women buckled right down to business, and their business was to discuss the best and speediest way to win equal suffrage. Practical suggestions on many different aspects of the work were brought forward and threshed out; advice was given by experts in their various lines, and was eagerly noted down by the rank and file.

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson and her committee had prepared an admirable program. Mrs. Ueland and the Minnesota women had the local arrangements carefully and hospitably made. A general spirit of good humor prevailed, and a feeling of friendliness and sisterhood. There were some differences of opinion, as in the little tilt between Miss Laura Clay and the convention over States' rights, and the discussion between Mrs. Catt and Miss Anne Martin about the policy of the Congressional Union; but there were no small personalities, such as sometimes develop even in a convention of reformers. All was on a high and impersonal plane.

Chief among leaders, expert of experts, towering head and shoulders above everyone else in ability, experience and zeal, Mrs. Catt was the soul of the convention, its inspiration and its driving force. She talked to us like a Dutch uncle, or like a mother in the days of the matriarchate. She charged the suffrage organizations over the country with inefficiency, and convicted us of sin. She made those who had supposed themselves the most ardent feel that their zeal hitherto had been a pale and ineffectual flame, and she aroused it to a deeper, intenser glow. She drew a graphic picture of the powerful "underground" forces arrayed against equal suffrage, and showed how the strength of our cause can nevertheless be made irresistible if it is only organized and mobilized. "We must raise our standards," she said. "My prescription is an organizer in every Congressional district within the next year."

One of the most satisfactory features of the Conference was the strong testimony given to the good effects of woman suffrage in Illinois, by a large group of intelligent Illinois women, some of them highly distinguished for their public service. They included Miss Harriet Vittum, Miss Marion Drake, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown, Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Miss S. Isabella Sanders, Dr. Anna E. Blount, and, last but not least, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson. Mrs. William B. Owen and Mrs. Edward W. Bemis were unable to be present, but sent their papers. Miss Vittum told of case after case where the women's vote in Chicago had turned the scale in favor of the better candidate, citing each man's name and record, and the record of his opponent. She said that there has been a complete change of front on the part of those men in Chicago who were formerly opposed to equal suffrage, and that almost the only opponents now left are the liquor and vice interests. Her subject was, "Have Women Been a Force for Good Government in Illinois?" Miss Marion Drake told how she got a larger vote than any man who ever ran against "Bathhouse John"; and she punctured the story, long circulated without foundation, that she had said her platform was "a glass of beer and a full dinner pail."

Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown said that throughout the State, since women got the ballot, in almost every town educational conditions had been improved, either by better buildings, or the introduction of kindergartens, or a fuller teaching of domestic science, etc. When the money was being raised for Iowa, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson said, "If you knew what it means to be a voter, you would all give!"

The Iowa delegation, headed by Miss Flora Dunlap, were the center of special interest from all; and next to them, as objects of affectionate solicitude, came Mrs. Pyle and the women from South Dakota. West Virginia was not represented at the Conference, but it was in everybody's thoughts.

The witty Canadian, Mrs. Nellie McClung, proved a great star. When she sat down after her first speech, and the audience was rocking with laughter and applause, one of the women, said, sotto voce: "It is easy to see how she got suffrage!" "She is the mother of five," remarked one of her hearers; and another whispered, "I wish she was the mother of ten, if they were all like her!" Mrs. Catt promptly secured Mrs. McClung's promise to make a lecture tour for suffrage in the United States, and to speak at our next National Convention. The bookstores of Minneapolis were scoured for copies of her book, "In Times Like These." Fourteen copies were found and brought to the convention, and all were sold immediately.

A brilliant banquet at the Hotel Radisson proved particularly delightful. About 500 sat down to the table. President George E. Vincent of the Minnesota State University, who made his maiden speech for suffrage on this occasion, said that in his many years' experience he had never heard so many good and apposite stories. Mrs. Josephine Sarles Simpson presided charmingly, and almost every speaker shone.

Miss Clay, as the only delegate present from south of the Ohio River, felt bound to bear her testimony against the Susan B. Anthony amendment, on the ground of State's rights. She said she knew she stood alone at this convention in her opinion. However, two other women got up and said they agreed with her. The resolution passed was worded on the principle of the toasts at mixed dinner parties in Scotland in the days of the Jacobites, when the host would good naturedly propose "The King," and leave it to each guest to interpret it as meaning King George or King James, according to his own views. The resolution urged that the National Association pursue its established policy of working for suffrage "through appropriate national and State legislation." This was perfectly satisfactory to Miss Clay, who not only believes in State suffrage but is enthusiastic for her "United States elections bill."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton's merry and sweet-spirited personality lighted up the whole convention. This meeting was particularly enjoyable to the present writer because of the many old friends present, and also of the many expressions of appreciation of The Woman's Journal. An Iowa woman said that the Sioux City suffragists filled the window of their Headquarters with the Journal's cartoons of a whole year, and the men stood five deep in the street looking at them. The president of Nebraska said their women had had them enlarged and printed in colors; and Mrs. Catt reiterated her declaration that no suffragist could possibly get along without The Woman's Journal.

Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown, president of Illinois, assured the women who are planning to come to Chicago that full arrangements will be made for their comfort, Mrs. Alice Moyer Wing gave like assurances for St. Louis. Mrs. Catt rubbed in the great importance of having large delegations present in both cities. She said: "Let us throw out the rubbish of our own conservatism and doubt and fear and hesitation, and take as our slogan: 'The appointed hour is now!' When you do that, the victory is here."

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

MICHIGAN

"We have set out to have one thousand Michigan women march in the national suffrage parade in Chicago June 7," says Mrs. Orton H. Clark in the Michigan Suffragist.

Mrs. G. Edgar Allen has been unanimously elected president of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League. Other officers are Mrs. Wilber Brotherton, first vice-president; Mrs. Frank S. Bigler, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles Hodges, third vice-president; Miss Jessie Miller, recording secretary; Mrs. H. L. Simpson, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Augusta Schober, treasurer.

TENNESSEE

At a meeting of the Constitutional Convention Club of Shelby County held last week in Memphis, a committee from the Memphis Equal Suffrage League appeared in behalf of the new constitution. Mrs. A. Y. Scott, Mrs. A. B. Pittman and Miss Louise Looney, president, made short speeches pledging the support of the Memphis Equal Suffrage League.

Wisconsin.—A college equal suffrage league was launched at Lawrence College, May 4, with Miss Jane Strathearn as president; Miss Ethel Thomas, secretary-treasurer; Miss Louise Dudley, director. Meetings are scheduled every two weeks.

Georgia.—The Chatham County Branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia reports that seven clubs federated in the Savannah Federation of Women's Organizations have now endorsed equal suffrage. They are: Margaret Bottome Circle of The King's Daughters, Mary Maclean Circle of The King's Daughters, State Association for the Education of the Georgia Mountaineers, Savannah Registered Nurses' Association, Savannah Kindergarten Clubs, Thursday Afternoon Reading Club (unanimous), Parents-Teachers Association of the Pape School.

The Chatham County Suffrage Branch secured 58 new members during April, and now has almost 900 members.

New Jersey.—May 12 was celebrated as Suffrage Day as well as New Jersey Day. In many places the American flag and the Votes for Women flag hung side by side; automobile parades were held and there were numerous street meetings. Suffrage deputations from each of the twelve Congressional Districts waited upon the delegates to the national conventions, with the request that they give their support to the woman suffrage plank. Among the New Jersey women who will be present at the demonstration in Chicago are Mrs. Edward F. Feickert, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Mrs. Frank De Lacy Hyde, of Plainfield; Mrs. Joseph H. Marvel, of Atlantic City; and Miss A. E. Cameron, of Glen Ridge.

LOUISIANA

Full suffrage bills will be introduced into both the House and the Senate at this session of the Legislature. Mrs. A. B. Singletary of Baton Rouge, president of the Louisiana Equal Suffrage League, has announced that the association will establish headquarters at the capital during the session. Col. T. Sambola Jones will introduce the resolution in the House. Delos Johnson and Dr. E. O. Powers will lead the support of the measure in the Senate.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association held a conference at Centralia May 19 and 20. The State president, Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, presided. Mrs. Statta Halloway McClung, of Monmouth and Mrs. Helen S. Dunn, of Centralia, arranged the program.

The past-president of the association, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, gave her new lecture, "A Nation's Opportunity."

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Richard Tasker Lowndes, of Danville, chairman of legislation during the last session of the Legislature for the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, has accepted the chairmanship of the Democratic Suffrage Plank Committee for the Kentucky Equal Rights Association. The leaders of the committee will be present at the Democratic convention in Lexington May 24 to request a plank endorsing suffrage in the State platform.

North Dakota.—At the annual meeting of the Votes for Women League of Grand Forks held recently, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. P. M. Cole; vice-president, Mrs. James Collins; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary MacCumber. The league has been admitted to membership in the general Federation of Women's Clubs.

Idaho.—Idaho suffragists are helping in the Iowa campaign according to plans outlined by Miss Hansen and Miss Walker, envoys from the National Association, who have been making a tour of the suffrage States. Every former Iowan, and there are some hundreds in Idaho, has been asked to write to relatives, friends and home papers, asking them to vote for equal suffrage in Iowa.

Mrs. J. G. Green of Boise is to represent Idaho before the resolutions committee of the national Democratic convention at St. Louis.

New York.—[illegible]ffrage county conven[illegible]r are including many [illegible]voices among the speakers for suffrage. At the Erie County Convention at Buffalo, the president of the Western New York Federation of Women's Clubs for the first time avowed herself a suffragist.

INDIANA

Indiana suffragists are planning to hold their first Congressional conference at the Claypool Hotel, June 19 and 20, to be conducted by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The conference will be preceded by a meeting on the evening of June 18 in charge of Mrs. Horace C. Stillwell of Anderson.

The conference is an outgrowth of a joint committee meeting from the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana and the Equal Suffrage Association of Indiana, held May 3, at Kokomo.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia suffragists did their part to assure the success of "Good Roads Day" on May 16 and 17. In every district where the men turned out to do "road duty" a band of the local suffrage workers was on hand with baskets of sandwiches and buckets of cooling draughts.

HONOR BABY WEEK IN NEW YORK

Suffragists Celebrate "His Majesty, the Baby," in Novel Ways—Prizes Awarded

The Compliments of the Suffragists to His Majesty, the Baby" were delivered from the steps of the City Hall, New York, on May 11 by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. E. B. Wilson, Mrs. Sumner Gerard and Mrs. Richard Billings. The publicity section of the New York State Suffrage Party also presented five gold bow-knot pins to the first-prize babies of the five boroughs of Greater New York.

The Brooklyn Branch opened Baby Week with an "At Home" at headquarters to the children of Brooklyn suffragists. The children were given toy suffrage balloons, and entertained with stories and music. Later a parade was formed and a moving picture man "caught" them for the screen. May 9 was visiting and inspection day in children's charity and welfare institutions.

May 10 was Father's Day, for the fathers to hear about their part in the care of babies. Through the Department of Health two special reels of baby health pictures were used in the "movies" throughout the week.

Baby parades took place on May 11, Prize Baby Day, in Bedford Park, Brooklyn, and on Fifth Avenue, New York City. More than 100 prizes were awarded to the best babies in each class.

If women have enough sense to tell men all they know of government and to tell them what to do, haven't they sense enough to do it themselves? Isn't it absurd to hear a man boast of his wife as his helpmeet, the maker of his home, the guardian of his children and the teacher of men and then when she asks for the ballot say, Hear her rave.—William Jennings Bryan.

The Iowa Campaign

Despite the rain on May 13 Suffrage Day in Des Moines did much to boost the cause. Too wet to hold the auto parade and sell the buttons on the street, attention centered on the scores of shop windows beautifully decorated for suffrage. The prize for the best window was awarded to the Harris Emery Company. The window showed a charming young woman, gowned in a white tailored suit and wearing the suffrage sash, circling about whom were attractive dolls bearing the names of the suffrage States. Little Iowa stood in the center of the circle of dolls, begging to be made like her sister States. Dolls also played the important part in the window display t city suffrage headquarters. Mrs. Jansen Haines and Mrs. R. H. Delmege as general chairmen had the co-operation of a large number of women in making the day a success.

For unique stunts, Onawa must have a place near the head. The suffragists of that town have painted the ice wagons yellow and on either side they bear the message, "Vote for the Suffrage Amendment, June 5."

Several cities are flying suffrage banners across their main thoroughfares and suffrage pennants are greatly in evidence. There seems little hope of any man escaping from the message to "Vote Yes on June 5."

The Rev. Mary Safford of Orlando, Fla., now president of the Florida Suffrage Association, and formerly president of the Iowa State Association, as a portion of the aid she is giving Iowa, pledged one thousand dollars to the cause, planning to raise that amount among her friends. Miss Safford has her pledge nearly raised though she has had a very short time in which to do it.

The fourteen hundred dollars raised for Iowa at the Mississippi Valley Conference means much to the State and will play an important part in financing the last few weeks of the campaign.

Among the well-known suffragists from out of the State who are assisting in the campaign are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, J. Stitt Wilson of California, Mrs. Cora Van Velsor Lambert, Earl Akers of Kansas, Owen Lovejoy of New York, Miss Ellen Haas of Ohio, Mrs. Susan Walker FitzGerald of Massachusetts, Rev. Olympia Brown of Wisconsin, Omar A. Garwood of Colorado, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York, Miss Josephine Casey of Chicago, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Emmie Evald, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, W. Y. Morgan of Kansas, Arthur Weatherly of Nebraska, Mrs. James Morrisson, Mrs. Alice Park of California, Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, Miss Bertha Sapovitz, Rev. Mary A. Safford, Mrs. Gertrude Nash of California, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Mrs. Andreas Ueland and Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Indiana.

Gus Rofinot is a veteran suffragist, as he voted for woman suffrage in Colorado in 1893; in Kansas, 1912, and will vote for it in Iowa in June. He won out in two States and hopes to be able to win in Iowa June 5.

For the remaining two weeks the county headquarters at Waterloo will be open every day and various meetings and entertainments will be held.

Mrs. Caroline G. Gore of Orlando, Fla., formerly of Sioux City, has contributed liberally to the suffrage cause of Iowa. The Council of Women at Sioux City was the recipient of this gift for suffrage.

The suffragists of Washington have shown a clever suffrage exhibit in a prominent store window. Dolls represented the different phases of voting. States where women have not yet been enfranchised were represented by dolls dressed in black; those with partial suffrage were dressed in black and yellow, and the woman voter is represented in yellow. Mrs. Marsh Bailey is the county chairman of Washington county.

A suffrage organization has been formed at Red Oak by the young women, who are distributing suffrage literature and serving suffrage teas, and have just completed the decoration of store windows.

The suffrage play, "On to Victory," was presented by the Amusement Club of Underwood recently, before a large audience. The proceeds were devoted to the cause of suffrage.

May 9 was suffrage day in Garner. The grocery and clothing stores, drug stores and meat markets and even the delivery wagons were gaily decorated in yellow pennants and banners.

The main business street of Iowa City and Muscatine is arched by a large yellow canvas sign with "Vote Yes on the Suffrage Amendment, June 5," printed in black letters.

SUFFRAGE HISTORY - A Bird's-eye View

First woman in America to ask for a vote, Mistress Margaret Brent of Maryland, 1647.

(Abigail Adams of Massachusetts, 1776; Mrs. Corbin, sister of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, 1778, and the sisters, Sarah and Angelina Grimkè of South Carolina, about 1828, were among the early successors of Margaret Brent.)

First prominent public man in America to come out for woman suffrage, Abraham Lincoln, in 1836.

First woman to devote herself to lecturing for woman's rights, with that as her main subject, Lucy Stone, 1847-1857.

(Frances Wright of Scotland in 1826, and Ernestine L. Rose of Poland in 1836 had lectured in the United States on this topic, but mainly on others.)

First local Woman's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1848.

First National Woman's Rights Convention, Worcester, Mass., 1850.

First local woman's rights club, organized at South Bristol, N. Y., by Emily P. Collins, 1848.

First national organization, the American Equal Rights Association, 1866.

(This split in 1869 into the National and American Woman Suffrage Associations, which reunited in 1889 as the National American Woman Suffrage Association.)

First of the present suffrage States to grant women the ballot, Wyoming, 1869; Colorado, 1893; Idaho and Utah, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1911; Kansas, Arizona and Oregon, 1912; Illinois and Alaska, 1913; Montana and Nevada, 1914.

ON THE JOB

By Ellis Meredith

The Man had a magazine in his hand, and what novelists call a look of malicious satisfaction on his face as he laid it down before the Woman and pointed to the leading title. She read it aloud: "Beeters. What Field Labor Means to 5,000 Children in Colorado," and looking up said indifferently, "Well, what of it?"

"What of it?" he repeated, taken aback in spite of himself. "What of it? Haven't women been voting there for nearly a quarter of a century? Is the Child Labor bill in Congress fathered in the House by a Colorado Congressman, or did I dream it? This is where you get, with all your voting! Bunk, just bunk!"

"Did you read the whole article?" asked the Woman, "or were you content with the headlines, which are a trifle misleading? The writers are careful to say, 'The great majority of the workers are immigrants,' and they call attention to the exceptionally good school law, requiring children to pass the eighth grade if it takes up to their sixteenth year. They don't mention the child labor law, though it is considered one of the best in the country. There is an eight-hour day for all women, and for children under eighteen; but if you know much about farm life you don't need to be told that all laws fail when they reach Mr. and Mrs. Farmer. The hired man has a ten-hour day, but Mr. Farmer gets up with or before the lark, and Mrs. Farmer turns out about the same time. The lot of the children depends entirely on the parents."

"And in spite of your good laws there are 5,000 children doing hard labor during a number of the school months of every year. I'm not saying it's worse than other places," said the Man, "I'm just reminding you that those women voters haven't done so much."

The slight frown departed from the Woman's face, and she laughed as she said, "If women voters were able to do all men expect of them, 'Angels could do no more.' Don't you see that this isn't a woman question, or a Colorado problem at all? We let a lot of men into this country, their womenkind with them, or waiting to follow as soon as good American dollars can bring them—we let them in without ever asking whether they have the least spark of altruism in their souls. No one can be a good American who doesn't feel, however vaguely, that he owes this country something beside his taxes, something he can never pay. The nearest thing to payment is bringing up a law-abiding, loyal family, and if they are that they will be fairly intelligent, for the first law they come across says, 'Thou shalt send thy son and thy daughter to school.' The foreigner gets rid of his wooden shoes in a few months, but he frequently carries a wooden-shod mind for a generation or two. You probably don't realize it, but woman's suffrage has been defeated many a time by the votes of naturalized citizens with no true idea of the nature of our government. Ellis Island passes most of the problems of the Old World up to the new one."

"I'm with you there," said the Man, "but I haven't much faith in the literacy test as a means of grace; have you?"

"None at all," answered the Woman, "but it might give us a class of citizens who recognize the value of education. Once in Denver a foreigner insisted on keeping his little boy with him on his peddler's cart, and when ordered to send him to school he sent him into an adjoining county and put him to work in a coal mine. It was a long time ago, and they had just got their 'contributory delinquency' law, so they brought the man into court on that charge, holding that he was making his son an habitual truant. The court announced that the boy was going to school, and if the father interfered he was going to jail. He said it was a 'funny country, where a man didn't own his own childrens,' but, as he doubtless thought the jail would be even less amusing, he gave in."

"I wouldn't let a man like that land here at all," grumbled the Man.

"But he's here," said the Woman, "millions of him. Do you know what I'd do with men like him, and these 'beeters'? There ought to be a compulsory school law for them, too. They ought to be educated in citizenship, even if they were born here. They'd make a fuss—even those who have come here to avoid military service; but it should be done. So long as ignorance of the law is no defence, they ought to be told about some of our laws, and the reasons for them should be explained. This last year has proved the danger of having a large, unassimilated foreign population."

"I expect that article will make heaps of grief for the suffragists," said the Man. "I wonder if they'll do anything about it."

"Who, the Colorado women?" answered the Woman. "Oh, they got action inside of twenty-four hours. The Chairman of the State Federation of Women's Clubs' legislative committee, and of the Women's Club legislative committee, and the president of the Woman's Club and of the Mothers' Congress and some of the school people had a conference, and they are going to agree on some course—probably the law suggested in the article. There is one thing the Colorado woman learned a long time ago—"

"And that is?" asked the Man.

"That being a citizen means being eternally on the job."

New Hampshire.—The Manchester Equal Suffrage Association last week removed from its rooms in the Eagle Theatre building to larger and more centrally located quarters at 887 Elm street. The new location has a decided advantage in that it consists of a store on the ground floor, with a show window of considerable size in which it will be possible to display suffrage literature and exhibits.

Women showed their interest in their incomplete form of suffrage at Cherokee, Iowa, last week by voting in larger numbers than the men in a special election. The issue was on $20,000 additional bonds to complete the plans for the new high school building. Every woman's vote was cast for the bonds and only seven men voted against them.

ALIEN MEN MAY EXCLUDE WOMEN

In Seven States Laws Make Striking Discrimination in Dealing With Foreign Born

By merely declaring their intention to become citizens of the United States, male aliens over 21 in eight States may vote at any election, including that for president. In one of these, Kansas, alien women may also vote. This is the only State in the Union where a woman, not a citizen, may be enfranchised, although eight States "give the highest and proudest power of citizenship to men who take out no naturalization papers at all." "For," says the New York Evening Post of April 29, analyzing the qualifications of voters in all the States of the Union, "a State by conferring the right to vote on an alien, makes him one of the sovereign people and a member of its civil body entitled to all its privileges." In South Dakota next November any alien who has lived six months in the State and has merely announced his future expectation of becoming a citizen of the country, may vote against enfranchising the women of the State, although the latter may have been pioneers building the fortunes of the commonwealth. This has happened before in South Dakota and also in Nebraska, where women have been refused the franchise. In addition to these eight States, Michigan, which also refused suffrage to its women, permits aliens, whose first papers only have been taken out (if prior to 1892), to vote against sharing the vote with their sisters, even if these men have been too indifferent to their privileges to complete their citizenship and take their oath of allegiance to the United States.

EDUCATION DID IT, WHY NOT BALLOT?

English Authority Says Women Are Responsible for Improved Status of Literature

The higher education of women has been a very large factor in the advances which have been made in the study of the English language and English literature during the last 25 years. This is the belief of James A. H. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. In his "Evolution of English Lexicography," he says: "I suppose it is a truism, that the higher position now taken by English studies is intimately interwoven with the advances which have been made during the last quarter of a century in the higher education of women, and that but for the movement to let women share in the advantages of a university education, it is doubtful whether the nineteenth century would have witnessed the establishment of a School of English Language and Literature at Oxford."

The same arguments were made against education for women that are now being made against woman suffrage. Is it not reasonable to conclude that similar results will follow?

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

NOTES AND NEWS

Denver's new city directory, to be issued about June 1, will show from two to three per cent. increase in population over 1915. The canvassers have found prosperity on every hand and very few vacant houses.

The decision went against Dr. Anna Howard Shaw this week in her suit for $25,000 damages against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, and the Pullman Company.

Mr. F. Sheehy Skeffington, who was shot without trial in Dublin by the authorities and whose death outraged all Ireland, was editor of the Irish suffrage paper, The Irish Citizen, one of the most sincerely edited and courageous papers that comes to The Woman's Journal office. Mr. Skeffington took part in the New York suffrage campaign last fall.

The right of Chicago teachers o form a union has been upheld by the Appellate Court of Illinois.

Kansas gave the largest vote for equal suffrage of all the enfranchised States. The women of Kansas had had municipal suffrage for 25 years before they got the full ballot. Apparently the men of Kansas liked the sample and wanted more of the goods.

The Woman's Party convention of the Congressional Union will convene in Chicago June 5 to 7, in the Blackstone Theatre. Sunday afternoon preceding the conference, at Lincoln Park at 4 the party will be dedicated at an open air demonstration in front of the St. Gauden's statue of the Great Liberator. A massed chorus in surplices of purple, white and gold will be grouped on the granite dais at the base of the statue.

Margaret Foley's Diary

After our meeting at the Tennessee State Normal School I'm sure all the girls will do splendid work for suffrage this summer. Tennessee is surely coming to the front. We took the 7.45 P. M. train to Chattanooga, arriving 5 A. M. We dressed at noon and went to the station with a large delegation in decorated autos to meet Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. She is looking very well. We then returned to the hotel, where luncheon was served to a large party of suffragists. Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Pankhurst and Secretary, Miss M. Erwin, Miss Goodnow and myself were driven around Chattanooga and up on top of Mt. Lookout, then across the border into Georgia to Fort Oglethorpe, where the Battle of Chickamauga was fought, and back over Missionary Ridge. After dinner we went to the auditorium. It was a wonderful meeting, with about 4,000 people present. They gave Mrs. Pankhurst and myself almost a whole page in morning papers.

May 4.—We had a good meeting last night at Charleston and took the noon train for Morristown, Miss H. J. Price's home town. She declared one could not get a crowd at night, but Morristown never saw a larger crowd than we managed to scare up. This was the first open air meeting in Morristown, and, as usual, was an eye-opener to the townspeople and a great success. I forgot to mention that I had to compete with a quack medicine man who had a side show.

May 5. Off on the 12.25 noon train for Knoxville, arriving about 2 P. M. We made straight for the mayor's office and then to the chief of police. After getting the permit for a street meeting, again the first ever held in this city, we drove about town, had dinner and started for the place of meeting. I noticed that just outside a furniture store a large crowd had gathered and I immediately walked up to a policeman and asked if I might park my auto just in front of the crowd. He didn't know quite just what to do. Never having seen a street meeting and never having had to refuse a lady anything, he told me I might if it didn't interfere with the wedding in the furniture store, an advertising proposition, I understand. The couple getting married in the large window were to receive furniture free for the public wedding. Well, I simply gave the audience something worth while hearing instead of something most people thought worth while seeing, judging from the crowd in the streets.

The police even forgot that they were supposed to keep the traffic clear; instead, they gave their entire attention to every word I was saying. Knoxville never had anything like the performance.

May 8.—I won't attempt to tell you about the Mississippi Valley Conference. Miss Blackwell was there.

May 10.—Spoke at Federation of Women's Clubs of the Sixth District at Deerwood, Minnesota. It was a wonderful audience, many men standing. I talked for 1 hour and 10 minutes, and they were with me every second. I'm sure there will be no trouble in getting this town later on.

May 11.—Spoke at Federation of Women's Clubs meeting of Seventh District at Montevideo. A splendid meeting. All women, but they were very anxious to have me remain over for the evening meeting, so that the men might have an opportunity to hear me. When you arouse women to that point, you have really done something.

May 12.—We had two splendid street meetings in the afternoon and evening in front of the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis. They were the first street meetings ever held in this city. The women actually told me that no one was on the streets at night and they were amazed to find at least 500 people, mostly men. The traffic was blocked for one hour.

May 13.—A luncheon given in my honor by the Grade Teachers' Association, with about 200 present.

I'm enclosing 67 subscriptions to The Woman's Journal. Good luck to all.

Cordially,

Margaret Foley.

"NO SIDE-STEPPING SAY YES OR NO"

Justice Clark Says Evasive Answerers Will Have to Settle When Women Vote

Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina is watching with keenest interest the results of the queries which the suffragists are addressing to candidates for office to ascertain their views on equal suffrage. He says:

"Those who are progressive enough to believe that women are human beings and taxpayers, of equal intelligence with men and with equal rights in the government, will answer frankly that they are in favor of 'Equal Rights to All.' Those who are 'sot in their ways', and are unafraid to say so, will answer that they are opposed. But the man who is obsessed with the belief that he can evade the women by not answering them, or that he is smart enough to fool them by an evasive answer, will interest us. Those who say 'no' will make their settlement a few years hence when the women will surely vote and will cast half the ballots. But as to those who do not answer, or send evasive replies, the result will remind us of a scene at Barnum's Circus which I saw once.

"There were in a large iron cage certain fowls, of the kind whose cacklings once saved Rome. When the music started up, if it was slow, the fowls danced in a slow, solemn, stately way, stepping with an earnest tread. But when the music was lively there was eager, earnest high stepping at lively gait. The solemnity of the fowls on one occasion, and their activity in stepping on the other, was astonishing. Later it appeared that this was not due to their ears being 'attuned to fine accords' but to whether the air which passed under the iron plate on which they stood was more or less heated. This will be the attitude of those who think that silence, or evasion, will be the better protection against the shrewd intelligence and earnestness of the women. The stepping may be solemn and stately, or it may be high and eager, but there will be no 'side-stepping.'

"In all earnestness, the movement for equal suffrage is one of the great movements of the ages. It has lifted, and will lift, humanity to a higher and happier level. He who opposes it has his prototype in Mrs. Partington when there was a storm-tide in the Atlantic Ocean. She got out her bucket and mop to keep back the ocean. Mrs. Partington's back was up and so was the Atlantic Ocean, and the ocean won."

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D., is 91 years young today. A few days ago she spoke before the Women's Unitarian Alliance of All Souls' Church, Elizabeth, N. J., of which she is pastor emeritus. The church was decorated in honor of the occasion and she was presented with beautiful flowers. Dr. Blackwell was ordained as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church at South Butler, N. Y., in 1853, the first woman in the U. S. to receive ordination as a minister.

GINA KROG

From Tidens Tegu, Christiana, Norway—Part of a Translation by Emilie Poulsson

The women of Norway have suffered a loss which cannot easily be made good. Gina Krog, that faithful, high-minded champion of woman's rights, is no more. She closed her eyes in death April 14, after a long and hopeless illness.

Gina Krog came of a warlike race and had herself a fighting nature. For her, to live was to fight, without yielding, without deceit, for the cause she had made her own, embracing it with an enthusiasm and a faith that might well be called religious, since it became for her, dogma, creed, life-principle and hope for the future. She gave her whole soul to it, all her thought and all her work from youth until her latest breath.

The same year that Gina Krog came forward publicly for woman's rights she founded the Norwegian Woman's Rights Association, and a couple of years later she established the organ for the cause which she, courageous and confident of power, had taken upon herself to carry forward. Ever since then her name has been inextricably bound to that warlike, zealous little paper, which brought her many victories though no financial profit.

The women of Norway obtained the vote before their sisters in any other land; first limited municipal suffrage (1901), then limited national suffrage (1907); finally universal municipal suffrage (1910) and universal national suffrage (1913). Beyond a doubt, the honor for this success belongs first and foremost to Gina Krog, and her convincing as well as tireless agitation. She led Norway's women commandingly but always by virtue of superiority. She fought always with polished weapons, clean and sharp. She was as fair and open as she was daring, truthful and high-minded. The women of Norway can be proud to have gained their victory under such a leader.

GLEANINGS

The conference of New England women for the consideration of a shorter workday for women and minors is to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, May 22. The morning session opens at 10:30.

Miss Dorothy Burnham, an active worker in the Equal Suffrage League of Gloucester, Mass., has won the prize offered by the Countryside Magazine for the best sketch of what could be done with a plot of land near Chicago.

Hindu women of every caste will be represented in the Chicago parade by the expressed wish of Mrs. Rose Reinhardt Anthon, for seven years the social secretary of the Maharani Adhirani of Burdwan of India, who will be one of the marchers.

Manufacturing bakers of Pittsburgh, Pa., last week surrendered to the housewives who declared a boycott on bread as a result of an advance in price. At a conference with a committee of the women, the bakers agreed to meet their demands and put the price back to the former figure.

Thirty thousand San Francisco club women formed an alliance this month for the purpose of civic betterments and for the promotion of municipal affairs. The largest of the local women's clubs are embodied in the alliance, which will be called the San Francisco City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Fire hazard still exists in many garment factories of New York City, declares Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Committee of Safety which was created after the Triangle fire. During a two-day investigation of the committee last December 400 buildings were visited which housed about 900 shops. Of these, 500 were engaged in the garment industry, and 320 of this number were found to show violations. The majority had but one stairway and that an open stairway.

OREGON TEACHERS SEE GOOD LAWS

Party Platforms Now Make Every Inducement To Attract Women's Support At Polls

In her address on "Where Women Vote," Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the Child Labor Commission of Oregon, who has been speaking at the various State Congressional conferences, draws a parallel between the deference and consideration shown women by legislators in the past and at the present time.

She tells of the humanitarian measures now introduced in the party platforms to catch the women's votes; of the improved laws and pay for women, of the new law which gives teachers their positions securely unless good cause arises for removal. "For the first time in their lives, the teachers of Oregon are breathing freely," declared Mrs. Trumbull at a recent conference, and then startled her listeners by saying, "Do you know that you pay your policemen more than you do your teachers to whom you intrust your most precious possessions—your children?"

One of the reasons why Iowa women need the vote is the "barn-fly." At the convention of the State Medical Society last week at Davenport women physicians told of experiments which showed that the barn-fly's bite causes infantile paralysis and is fatal to children. What group of people could carry on a State-wide campaign against the barn-fly better than the women?

You can judge the cause of the opposition to woman suffrage by the company it keeps, as you can judge any cause. You cannot find in the length and breadth of this land any man who makes money by debasing men or women who favors the suffrage cause. Look into the support of the anti-suffrage cause, judge the company of the cause and you will be ashamed to be with them.—William Jennings Bryan.

CONGRESS PASSES TRIFLING BILLS

All Sorts of Private Measures Taken Up But No Time for Great Human Issue

The bulletin of the National Voters' League shows that during the present session of Congress, from Dec. 6 to April 20, Congress has completed 720 bills. Two were for buildings, eight concerned patronage, seven were private claims, fifteen were on various local matters, thirty-one were bridge permits, 644 were private pension bills. Only twelve were national measures, and of these four were urgent deficiency bills which would have been unnecessary had the public business been done efficiently.

Eight out of 720 bills is the net record of work for the nation as a whole in five months. All the rest, 708 bills, pertained in one way or another to personal, local or partisan interests, and at the present time in the House a flood control bill, and in the Senate the river and harbor bill, both more or less of the "pork barrel" variety, and the latter flagrantly so, have the right of way.

But Congress has not "had time" to take up the question of enfranchising the women of the country and suffragists have even been considered "unpatriotic" for asking them to do so.

ELECTRICITY HAS PLACE IN HOME

To show how greatly woman's field is the same field as that of the whole commercial world, one only needs to read a circular letter issued by the president of the Electrical Show Company. After speaking of the great increase of public interest in electrical exhibits, President Arthur Williams goes on to say: "The trend of the moment is perhaps more especially toward the elimination of human labor in the home." The place for electrical appliances is often in the home, and women rule the demand. Here women's suffrages count. Why not, in that political world which governs electrical companies?

IOWANS CAN SEND BALLOTS BY MAIL

Iowa voters who will be absent from their home towns on June 5 may cast their vote by mail, according to the Des Moines Register. Application for ballots must be made to the county auditor not earlier than 15 days and not later than 3 days prior to the election. All absent voters, however, must be registered where they are casting their vote.

Advertising is a factor of constantly increasing power in modern business; and it affects the public very vitally. The use of advertising from sporadic efforts has developed into sustained and carefully directed campaigns. Luxuries, through insistent suggestion, become the necessities of a nation. It has become a matter of paramount importance to all phases of industry, from the processes of extraction of the raw material to the final distribution of the finished product; and it has become no less a matter of very serious concern to the public. For business men, therefore, to consciously seek to establish and enforce a code of ethics, based on truth, that shall govern advertising, methods and effects is splendidly significant. It augurs permanence and stability in industrial and distribution methods because it is good business judgment; and, more than that, it indicates a fine conception of public obligation on the part of men in business.

From a Statement by Joseph E. Davies, Chairman Federal Trade Commission

Write Associated Advertising Clubs, Indianapolis; for interesting Book.

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Since the First Performance a month ago of

"JONATHAN'S NIGHTSHIRT"

A ONE-ACT FARCE

By Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed

Demand for it comes from all parts of the country. Says the Kansas City Star,

"It startled and amused two audiences . . . . If any well grounded anti Suffrage sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women. The acting time about twenty minutes.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Two Congressmen, F. R. Lehlbach, Republican, and Samuel T. Nicholls, Democrat, engaged in a fist fight in a Washington hotel on the evening of May 9. It has rarely been remarked, however, that men are too excitable to be intrusted with the ballot.

A Suffrage Map That's New and Convincing

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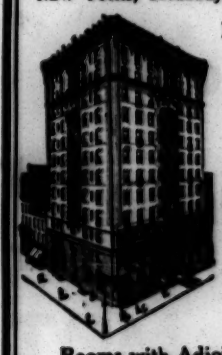

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Suffrage Exchange

FRUIT JAR LABEL BOOKS. Big summer sellers. Exceptional offer to agents and societies. Rev. William H. Brown, Lyons, N. Y. (24)

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SUITINGS direct from factory; write for samples. F. A. Packard, Manager, Retail Dept., Camden, Maine. (24)

DO YOU WANT a position for life, with big pay, short hours and sure advancement? Then work for Uncle Sam. My free illustrated book D K 82 tells how to get an appointment. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. (21)

SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED this year for U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 124, Rochester, N. Y. (20)

WIFE SAVES HER HUSBAND'S VOTE

Carries Samples to Sell Groceries So He Can Stay At Home and Vote Yes

Harry H. Richards, of Cherokee, Iowa, is a suffragist, but, being a traveling man also, he did not see how he could be at home on June 5 to vote for the Iowa suffrage amendment. His wife is working so hard for votes for the amendment that she can't bear to lose his vote for such a reason and has, therefore, offered to make his trip for him if he will stay at home and vote.

He laughed and then said: "If you are game enough to do that, I'll agree." Mrs. Richards will take his sample grip and follow his schedule, selling groceries all day. Besides saving her husband's vote, she will have an excellent chance to get other men in the towns where she sells groceries to vote for the amendment.

BRYAN ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR WOMEN

Tells Iowa Voters That Mother's Hands Are Tied in Fight to Save Son

"Is it fair to give the ballot to those who conspire against the home and then tie the mother's hands as she fights to save her son?" asked William Jennings Bryan in an address a few days ago in Des Moines, Iowa. "The strongest argument in favor of equal suffrage is the mother's right to a part in shaping the environment that shall surround her son.

"I call the mother argument the strongest argument for suffrage because it appeals to man's sense of justice."

Addressing himself to the men of his audience as husbands he said that they are willing to entrust to women not only themselves but everything they have.

"Do you hold yourselves so cheaply or do you hold the ballot so highly that you draw this line?" he asked.

The second point he addressed to the men as fathers who have confidence in women as the mothers of their children, to direct their education, care for their bodies, nurse them through illness, supervise their mental education and inspire them with their ideals to bring them up morally courageous men and women.

"If she is trustworthy in this respect is she not to be trusted with the ballot?" he asked.

From Carrie Harrison, Brookland, D. C.

SAYS WOMAN CAN "KEEP SECRETS"

Prof. Munsterberg Points to Her Loyalty and Devotion to Employer's Interests

The loyalty of women to the business interests of their employers is strikingly brought out by Professor Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University in his new book, "Business Psychology." In an editorial review of the book the Minneapolis Journal says that Professor Munsterberg "tells us that men of affairs select women for secretaries, because women are more loyal, sink their personalities in their employer's interest, and serve his business with devotion which a man's egoism will not permit him to display.

"There goes another popular superstition concerning the triviality of the feminine nature. As a matter of fact, women are better confidants than men, as anyone knows who views life dispassionately. . . .

"Women are the real receivers of confidence. The secrets are all in their keeping. The proof is not in what they keep, but in the surprisingly few things, out of all they know, that they disclose. . . . Where one man is discommoded or ruined by a woman's tongue, a hundred owe to woman's reticence their welfare."

INDIANS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP

Men Shoot Last Arrows and Women Are Given Purse and Work-Bag

A group of 186 Sioux Indians, men and women, were given their citizenship last week at Yankton, S. D., by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

This action marked the first real step toward making general and effective Secretary Lane's policy of giving all competent Indians full control of their individual affairs and placing them upon the same legal basis as other American citizens.

As a part of the ceremony each Indian man shot his "last arrow," and each woman was given a work bag and purse. The Indian man received a full vote with his citizenship, however, and the Indian woman did not.

CANDIDATE SHOWS WAY TO RIVALS

Opens Campaign for Illinois Republican Nomination As Governor With Suffrage Stand

In a speech at Ottawa, Illinois, last week, which formally opened his campaign, Colonel Frank O. Lowden, candidate for the Republican nominee for Governor, declared it is "absurd" that Illinois women may not vote for Governor while voting for President, and added: "Woman suffrage is an accomplished fact in Illinois, or so near accomplished that it is hardly worth while to discuss it. I know of no reason why the women of Illinois should not have the full suffrage."

In opening his campaign in this way the Chicago Herald says that "Colonel Lowden is setting a pace for his Republican rivals. Who will be the next to accept the plain logic of the suffrage situation?"

Vote Grew From 3 to 96 in Four Years' Time

An equal suffrage resolution was first presented to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs at Sewanee in 1913. It received 3 votes.

In 1914, at the convention in Pulaski, an effort was made to bring up the question, but it secured only about 20 votes, not enough to obtain consideration.

In 1915, at Morristown, out of a convention of 90 odd, 24 voted in favor and 38 against, with the balance not voting.

This year at Chattanooga the resolution carried 96 to 43, with 7 absent or not voting.

In the face of such evidence as this, the opposition to equal suffrage should ponder well President Wilson's words at the National Press Club in Washington this week:

"I have a profound intellectual contempt for men who cannot see the signs of the times."

WOMEN SPEAK AT MEDICAL SESSION

Dr. Ella Still Explains New Twilight Sleep Treatment to N. E. Osteopaths

Women physicians took an important part in the annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, this week. Dr. Ella D. Still of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirkville, Mo., explained the treatment she claims will produce "twilight sleep" more effectively and minus the dangers attendant on drug methods. She took part in a special clinic on women's diseases, which was in charge of Dr. Florence A. Covey of Portland, Me. Other speakers were Dr. Mary A. Walker of New Bedford, and Dr. Ada A. Achorn of Boston.

PAPER SUSPECTS THEIR MOTIVES

Dubuque Journal Says It Is Not Averse to Anti Arguments if They Are Above Board

"Believing in the justice and practicability of equal suffrage, we are inclined to the cause, but at no time shall we deny opponents the privilege of presenting a clear and unprejudiced analysis of their views," says the Times-Journal of Dubuque, Ia. "We most emphatically state, however, that personalities and bitterness shall have no place in the columns of this newspaper during the campaign. This statement comes following a review of a number of letters from anti-suffrage forces located in Des Moines and elsewhere, bitterly criticising the views of suffrage workers and this newspaper. We are suspicious of the motives of the writers. The letters appear to bear out the charge made elsewhere that a part of the anti-suffrage campaign is to stir up strife among women in the hope of disgusting men with the suffrage movement."

KEYSTONE MEN'S ACTIONS REFUTE

Bitter Political Fights Lead Paper to Make Fun of Anti-Suffrage Arguments

The bitter factional contests in both the Republican and Democratic parties in Pennsylvania, leading up to the primary election Tuesday, causes the Lansdale Reporter to remark:

"The cleavage in both political parties must be amusing to suffragists who are constantly told that women will fail in politics because their petty jealousies will preclude the possibility of united action. The Pennsylvania situation this year merely illustrates afresh the absurdity of arguments against equal suffrage when based on the assumption that women are human while men are not. Nearly every theory that may be urged against the enfranchisement of women, may conversely be urged against the enfranchisement of men."

MONTANA WOMAN G. O. P. DELEGATE

Mrs. Lusk, Elected with Suffrage Plank, Traveled 2,500 Miles to Vote in 1896

The first woman delegate to arrive in Chicago for the Republican national convention is Mrs. Louise F. Lusk of Missoula, Mont. She was one of the eight delegates elected in the Montana State-wide primaries out of a field of twenty-two candidates.

A belief in equal suffrage and in the participation of women in selecting all candidates for office was one of the principal planks in her platform.

Mrs. Lusk is a director in the First National Bank of Missoula and is active in charitable work. In 1896 she traveled 2,500 miles to vote for McKinley for president, in Wyoming.

She declares that she will vote for Senator Cummins for the Republican nomination as long as he is in the race, and the Des Moines Register and Leader says that "proves to Iowa at least her right to be there."

The Women's City Club of Chicago has more than 3,000 members. It never committed itself to woman suffrage till after Illinois women got the ballot, but the other day it went on record as in favor of equal suffrage, with only three dissenting votes.

Besides Jennie and Lena, who are to carry the suffrage plank in the Chicago parade, another elephant, baby Chin-Chin, will accompany its mother in the parade, wearing a large Votes for Women blanket.

LAST LAUGHS

"Strange, one of your twins is a blonde and the other a brunette.'

"Well, we never could afford a maid. I washed one child and my husband washed the other, and that one grew up dark."

"Senator, I wish you'd recommend this young man for office."

"But I know of no office I could get him."

"That's all right. I don't really want him to get any office. But he wants to marry my daughter, and if he has done anything shady in the past I'd like to have the facts brought out."

Pat's one trouble was that he could not wake up in the morning. His landlady had tried every device she could think of, but even the most determined of alarm clocks had no effect on Pat's slumbers.

One day he returned home from his work with a large paper parcel.

"There, now, Mrs. Jones," said he triumphantly, as he unwrapped a huge bell, "and what d'ye think o' that now?"

"Goodness, man!" exclaimed the surprised landlady. "Whatever are you wanting with that great thing?"

As he tucked the bell under his arm and prepared to go upstairs, Pat replied, with a knowing grin:

"Sure, an' I'm goin' to ring it at six o'clock iviry mornin' an' wake mesilf up!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The train robber suddenly appeared as many of the passengers were preparing to retire for the night.

"Come, shell out!" he demanded, as he stood towering above an eastern clergyman, who had just finished a devout prayer.

The minister looked at him sadly for a moment and then said:

"If I had such energetic fellows as you to pass the plate now and then, I might have something to give you."—Harper's Magazine.